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C O N T E N T S.

I.—AUSTRALIA.

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PREFACE.

NEARLY all the ethnological specimens in the National Gallery have been collected from various islands in the large expanse of ocean stretching from the west coast of America on the one side, to the east coast of Asia on the other; and having for its southern limit the Antarctic Circle, and for its northern the fiftieth parallel of north latitude. This portion of the globe—whose extent from west to east at the Equator is equivalent to 150 deg. of longitude—forms two grand divisions, known as the North and South Pacific Oceans, in both of which are numerous groups of volcanic and coral islands. Oceanica—the name given by French voyagers and geographers to this region—comprises Australia, the East Indian Archipelago, and other smaller islands of the Pacific; and it has been divided into five minor departments—namely,

AUSTRALIA

POLYNESIA

MELANESIA

MICRONESIA

MALAYSIA.

The arms, arts, and manufactures of the natives of the first three divisions are very fully represented by excellent examples in the National collection, Micronesia but imperfectly, and Malaysia scarcely at all.

Weapons and implements from Africa and America, and archaic native weapons from the Old World, are greatly to be desired; but of these the specimens in the Gallery are few, and scarcely to be regarded as representative of any people or period.

Reference will be made in these pages only to those regions and islands from which ethnological specimens have been obtained and included in the Catalogue, except in cases where it may be necessary to supply information for the purpose of more completely illustrating the character of the weapons and manufactures.

The occupation by natives speaking Polynesian dialects of some islands in Kelænonesia (a division hereafter referred to)—as for instance the group of Vanikoro and Tikopia—is indicative of the enterprise of the brown race; and if the climate of the islands to the westward were different, and not inimical to light-coloured peoples, the black races would have been driven still further back.

The areas within which the arms, arts, manufactures, and styles of ornamentation are in general the same, do not correspond exactly with those in which the physical character and the language serve to separate the several races; and this must be borne in mind in comparing and contrasting the specimens in this Catalogue. Even in former times the arts of one island were carried to another. The Tongan borrowed from the Fijian; and islanders far to the eastward in like manner copied the practices and adopted the inventions of their neighbours.

At the same time it is nearly impossible to attach a

proper value to any implements brought from the islands of the Pacific, unless, indeed, they are ancient. There is now so much communication between the islanders, they copy one another so closely, and so many weapons are carried from one island to another, that any implement or work of art, if modern, may be looked upon justly with doubt. In the national collection there are two boomerangs which were brought from Tanna. These, no doubt, had been carried to their island-home by natives who had been working in the sugar plantations in Queensland. Such weapons are easily recognised, and can at once be rightly placed ; but others, brought from islands but little known, and bearing a close resemblance to weapons already well known, are not so easily dealt with.

In the remarks and notes accompanying this Catalogue, information is given respecting the characteristic weapons, implements, and manufactures of the several races, and, though necessarily incomplete, may assist those who desire to become better acquainted with the habits of the savages of Oceanica.

I.—AUSTRALIA.

THE natives of Australia, as regards features, colour, and physical character generally, exhibit no very striking differences, even when those most remote from each other are compared. On the north-east coast there is an infusion of Papuan blood, and on the north the people have mixed with the Chinese; but the changes produced have been slight. Throughout the country there is a general conformity to one pattern.

The average height of the men is 5 feet 6 inches, nearly; some exceed 6 feet, and some are below 5 feet, and amongst them one sees very often remarkably fine figures. The average height of the women is 5 feet.

The colour of the natives of the south is a chocolate-brown, in some nearly answering to No. 41 of M. Broca's colour-types, in others more nearly approaching 42; the eyes are very dark brown, almost black, corresponding nearly to No. 1 in M. Broca's types; the hair is deep brown or black, abundant, and waved, or in long curls; the beard is full, and generally crisp.

The most remarkable of their weapons are the boomerang and the lever with which the spear is propelled. A plaything—the *Weet-weet*—is also an invention peculiar to this people, though an instrument somewhat similar is in use in Fiji. They are skilful in manufactures, and their nets, fish-hooks, bags, and netted ornaments are well and neatly made. They use stone axes, and, in the north, stone spear-heads. The axes, over the greater part of the continent, are polished, but in West Australia the edge is formed by striking off flakes. In nearly all parts the axes are provided with wooden handles; some tribes in Central Australia, however, use them without handles, much in the same manner as the Tasmanians did.

The Australians generally use canoes made of bark. On the north-east coast they build and sail large canoes, the form of which they have borrowed from the Papuans.

They do not manufacture pottery.

a.—Victoria.

DRESS AND PERSONAL ORNAMENTS.

1. A sash or band of network worn by the males as a belt round the loins. In it the native carries the tomahawk, boomerang, or other weapon or implement that can be conveniently placed between the band and his body. The material of which it is made is obtained from a flag that grows on the banks of the Murray. It is strong and elastic, and is 6 feet 4 inches in length. The native name of this band on the Lower Murray is *Ni-yeerd*.

2. A band tied round the head, extending from the occiput over the parietal bones to the place of the frontal suture. It is made of the fibrous root of the wild clematis (*Mo-u-ee*); is closely woven and very strong. These bands are usually made by the women; they are worn by males only. Wing feathers of the cockatoo, called *Wyrr-tin-nay*, are stuck in the band, one on each side of the head. The length of the band is 12 inches, and the breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The native name of this ornament on the Lower Murray is *Mar-rung-nul*.

3. *Mō-ū-ee*. The fibrous root of the wild clematis, of which the *Mar-rung-nul* is made.

4. A band of network—*Jimbirn*—worn round the forehead (*Nern*) by the natives of Gippsland. It is made of the fibre obtained from the bark of a small shrub which grows near Lake Tyers, and is coloured with red ochre. It is 2 feet 3 inches in length, and 3 inches in breadth.

5. *Jimbirn*, 1 foot 2 inches in length and 2 inches in breadth.

Note.—The *Jimbirn* was commonly worn by the males, rarely by the females. To it was attached an ornament made of the teeth of the kangaroo—named *Nerndoa jirrah* (*nerndoa*, teeth; *jirrah*, kangaroo)—and string formed of the wool of the opossum, which was so arranged as to cause the teeth to hang against each temple. At the back of the head was suspended from the string which fastened the *Jimbirn* a wild dog's tail, *Wreka baanda* (*wreka*, tail; *baanda*, dog). Over the ears and pointing to the front was placed the fur of the tips of the ears of a native bear (*Koola*). Over the forehead was worn sometimes the feather of the eagle, a tuft of emu feathers, or the crest of a cockatoo.

6. *Nerndoa jirrah*. Set of kangaroo teeth attached to opossum wool, as worn on the temples.

7. A band of network, called by the natives of the Lower Murray *Moolong nyeerd*, worn across the forehead. Kangaroo teeth are attached as pendants, which when lashed together are called *Leangerra*. When stretched as it would be when worn, the broader part of the network is nearly 12 inches in length and 3 inches in breadth. The material is the fibre of some aquatic plant, twisted and made into a fine, hard, durable twine. The teeth are fastened with the tail sinews of the kangaroo, *Wirr-ran-nee*. This band was worn by both males and females.

8. Incisor teeth of kangaroo named *Leanow* and sinews of the tail of kangaroo named *Wirr-ran-nee*, used by the natives of the Lower Murray in making the *Moolong-nyeed*.

9. Awl made of the thigh-bone of the emu used for boring the septum of the nose, also for perforating opossum skins when sewing them together to form rugs. After using the perforator for piercing the septum, a piece of reed was slipped on to the point as

a canula, and as the awl was withdrawn with the reed as a sheath, the latter was left to act as a tent so as to dilate the opening. The size of the reeds was gradually increased until the opening was large enough to admit of the ornament of bone being inserted. The name of this awl on the Lower Murray was *Pin-kee*.

10. Reed worn in the septum of the nose.

11. Piece of bone worn in the hole pierced in the septum of the nose of the natives, called on the Lower Murray *Mellee-mellee-u*.

12. Bone—*Kolko*—from which sections are cut for inserting in the septum of the nose.

13. Necklace—formed of sections of reeds of nearly equal diameter, and each about eight-tenths of an inch in length. The sections are strung on twine made of some vegetable fibre. It is 30 feet or more in length, and there are altogether 478 pieces of reed. This necklace was commonly worn by both males and females. The native name of it is at Lake Hindmarsh *Jah-kul*; and on the Yarra *Korboort* or *Tarrn-goornn*. The reed is called *Djarrk*.

14. Necklace of reeds—worn by males and females of the Lower Murray. The native name is *Kill-lid*.

15. Necklace of reeds—*Korboort*. River Yarra.

16. Necklace formed of a strip of the skin of the kangaroo, to which are attached the teeth (incisors) of the same animal. The teeth are tied to the skin very neatly with the tail sinews of the kangaroo. The skin and the parts tied are coloured with ruddle.

17. Apron of emu feathers—worn by adult females when dancing. The feathers are attached to a strong cord. They are tied six or more together with a thread-like twine; and the whole forms a rather thick but short apron. It is fastened round the body by a knot.

The native name of this apron amongst the Yarra and Coast Tribes was *Til-bur-nin* or *Jerr-barr-ning*.

18. Portion of *Til-bur-nin*. Yarra Tribe.

19. *Til-bur-nin*. Yarra or Coast Tribe. The apron is stained with red ochre.

20. Fringe formed of thick cords of opossum wool, short and hanging loosely. Worn by girls until they attained a marriageable age. The native name of this fringe in Gippsland is *Kyoong*. During the period that a girl wore the *Kyoong* she was called *Kyoongal Woorkut*—that is, a girl who wears the *Kyoong*.

21. A crescent-shaped brass plate, with a brass chain, engraved—"Malcolm, Chief, Kukuruk Mum," is supposed to have been worn by "Malcolm," a koradje, or priest or doctor, well known in Melbourne some thirty-five years ago. By whom the plate was given to Malcolm is not known. Malcolm was a very learned doctor. The natives believed that he could cure any disease, and his aid was often invoked. He pretended he could fly, and when a warrior fell sick under the belief that his kidney-fat had been stolen by a wild black, the doctor would fly as the hawk flies, stoop on the wild black, take the stolen kidney-fat and replace it in the body of the patient.

OFFENSIVE WEAPONS.

CLUBS, ETC.

1. A roughly fashioned club—named by the natives of the Yarra and Western Port Tribes *Warra-warra* or *Worra-worra*. Usually a young tea-tree (*melaleuca ericifolia*) was pulled up, cut short, and the root fashioned into a knob. The root is called *Kow-un-o*. The weapon was sometimes used in a general fight, but more often in single combat. When fighting, the men were not allowed to protect themselves with the *Mulga* or heavy shield. They struck and guarded with the *Worra-worra*.

2. *Worra-worra*. Wa-woo-rong Tribe, Yarra Yarra.

3. *Worra-worra*. Wa-woo-rong Tribe, Yarra Yarra.

4. *Worra-worra*. Wa-woo-rong Tribe, Yarra Yarra.
5. *Worra-worra*. Boonoorong Tribe, (?) Western Port.
6. *Worra-worra*. Boonoorong Tribe, (?) Western Port.

Note.—All those above described (except one—No. 4) are very rudely carved at the part grasped by the hand. This was done in the first instance, not for ornament, but to prevent the slipping of the weapon; then, what utility originally necessitated became, for other weapons used similarly, a motive for styles of ornamentation that are far from unpleasing in appearance. The length of the *Worra-worra* does not usually exceed 2 feet 3 inches.

7. Fighting stick (Yarra), used by males, and named *Konnung*. It is sharpened at both ends, and is 2 feet 6 inches in length. It was employed in close combat principally. The native holding it by the middle was able to stab his opponent. The stick was used also as a missile, and birds and small animals were easily killed with it. A very similar weapon was used by the Tasmanians.

8. *Konnung*. The Lakes, Gippsland. A stronger and much heavier weapon than No. 7.

9. *Konnung* or *Worra-worra*. This instrument is a little over 2 feet in length; it is sharpened at both ends like a *Konnung*, but one end is also roughly carved so as to admit of its being grasped firmly by the hand. This was used in close combat as a club, and as a *konnung*, and also as a missile. Yarra, Western Port, and other tribes.

10. *Konnung* or *Worra-worra*.

11. *Konnung* or *Worra-worra*. This specimen much resembles the *Worra-worra*. Like 9 and 10 it is sharpened at both ends. The part to be grasped by the hand is cut in circles of decreasing diameter, and the stick itself shows longitudinal grooves very coarsely cut.

12. *Konnung* or *Worra-worra*.

13. Waddy or club.

14. Waddy or club.

15. Waddy or club.

16. Waddy or club.

17. Waddy or club.

18. Waddy or club.

19. Waddy or club.

Note.—Specimens from 13 to 19 inclusive show the transition from the rude *Worra-worra* to the *Kud-ger-oong* or carved club. Only two of the specimens can be said to be ornamented. Numbers 17 and 18 are covered with depressions like elliptical punch-marks, arranged in circular lines around the weapon, each circle about half an inch from the other.

20. An instrument 2 feet 5 inches in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The part to be grasped by the hand is rudely carved, and the point is flat and sharpened. This could be used as a digging stick, or to remove bark from trees, after having been cut with the tomahawk, or as a missile.

21. *Kud-ger-oong* (Wa-woo-rong Tribe)—a club or waddy, used most commonly in single combat, when both combatants protect themselves with the wooden shield (*Mulga*). Blows are aimed at the head with this weapon. It would be deemed unfair to strike at any other part of the body. The length of this specimen is 2 feet, and the breadth at the broadest part is no more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Some specimens are 2 feet 7 inches in length and 4 inches in breadth at the head. The native name of this club, in some parts of the River Murray, is *Koom-ba-mallee*.

22. *Kud-ger-oong*. Lake Tyers.

23. *Kud-ger-oong*. Wa-woo-rong tribe.

24. *Kud-jer-oong*. Wa-woo-rong tribe.

25. *Kud-jer-oong*. Locality unknown.

26. *Kud-jer-oong*. Lake Tyers.

Note.—The *Kud-jer-oong*, whether seen in Eastern or Western Victoria, if ornamented, exhibits almost invariably the same forms. Detached parallelograms, filled in with elliptical punch marks, or incised lines, touching at the corners, and alternating with blank spaces, are seen on all of them. No. 23 shows this kind of ornamentation very completely. Nos. 24, 25, and 26 are more rudely carved. The woods used for this weapon are the *burgan* (mountain tea-tree, *kunzea peduncularis*), box (*eucalyptus leucoxylon*), and red gum (*E. rostrata*).

27. The club, called by the natives of the Yarra *Yeamberrn*, and by the people of the Lower Murray *Moonee* or *Munnup*, is 2 feet 5 inches in length. The shaft, which is little more than 1 inch in diameter, forms with the head one solid piece of wood. The head is conical, but so cut as to show six sides of equal area. The sides are ornamented with a border of punch-marks. The part grasped by the hand is deeply cut in circles of decreasing diameter, and the point is sharp. This weapon is used most often in close combat; but it is sometimes thrown at the enemy, and a dangerous wound is inflicted if the sharp point enters the body. Any hard, heavy wood—as, for instance, red-gum or box—is used for this instrument.

28. *Yeamberrn*. Lower Murray (?).

29. *Kul-luk* (Gippsland), *Pirr-ben* (Murray). This club or waddy is shaped somewhat like the wooden sword used by the natives of the north-east and north. It is made of a tough, heavy, and hard wood. It is 2 feet 6 inches in length from point to point, and from 2 inches to 2½ inches in breadth. It is not a leaf-shaped weapon, though it is curved, almost as a dragoon's sword is curved. It is really a club.

- 30. *Kul-luk*. Gippsland.
- 31. *Kul-luk*. Gippsland.
- 32. *Kul-luk*. Gippsland.
- 33. *Kul-luk*. Gippsland.
- 34. *Kul-luk*. Gippsland.
- 35. *Kul-luk*. Boonoorong, or Coast Tribe(?).
- 36. *Kul-luk*. Gippsland.

Note.—These weapons are quite smooth, except in the part to be grasped by the hand. This part in each is so roughened by deeply incised lines as to afford a firm grasp. Some show only rudely-cut circles of decreasing diameter; but others exhibit designs composed of the herring-bone, flat bands, and parallel incised lines.

37. *Leon-ile*, or *Langeel*. Lower Murray. This weapon is shaped somewhat like a pickaxe. It is 2 feet 8 inches in length from point to point, and nearly 5 inches in breadth at the broadest part. Only that part grasped by the hand is carved, and the carving is of the rudest kind.

It is believed that this weapon is the same as that named *Darn-de-wan* by the natives of Lake Tyers in Gippsland.

- 38. *Leon-ile*. Wa-woo-rong Tribe (?).
- 39. *Leon-ile*. Wa-woo-rong Tribe (?).

Note.—A good *Leon-ile* is made of hard, heavy wood, and in order that it may bear rough usage and heavy blows a root or a branch with a curve must be used. The native usually selects a sapling, and a part of the root forms the head.

The *Leon-ile* is employed in single combat in the same way as the *Kud-jer-oong*.

WOODEN SWORDS AND LEAF-SHAPED MISSILES.

- 1. A wooden sword or club 2 feet in length and with a head 6 inches in breadth at the broadest part.

This weapon is somewhat like the *Leon-ile*, but is broader and much flattened, and yet not flattened as the *Li-lil* is. It could be used as a club or sword, and as a missile. It shows the transition from the *Leon-ile* to the *Li-lil*. It is not ornamented in any way.

2. *Li-lil* is a thin, almost leaf-shaped weapon, which was used sometimes as a sword, and sometimes as a missile. This specimen is very old. The incised lines on each side of the broader part are intended to represent a lagoon, and probably an ana-branch of the Broken River, the space enclosed by the lines showing the country which the tribe of the owner occupied. When holding the weapon in the position in which it would be held, if it were to be thrown, it is seen to be curved somewhat like a *Wonguim*. Its length is 2 feet 3 inches from point to point, and the greatest breadth at the head is a little more than 5 inches. The thickest part (the centre of the blade) measures half an inch; it is smoothed to a fine edge; its weight is 14 ozs.

It is said that the men of the *Mitta-Mitta* called this instrument *Bunj-jul*, and that on the Lower Murray it was named *Bol-lair*.

The woods commonly used for making the *Li-lil* are *Moe-yang* (*Acacia melanoxylon*) or iron-bark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*).

3. *Li-lil* made of the wood of *Acacia melanoxylon*. Not ornamented in any way. Lower Murray.

4. *Quirriang-an-wun*. A thin, much-curved blade, measuring 3 feet from point to point, and rather more than 2 inches in breadth. The head somewhat resembles that of the *Li-lil*, but is smaller and sharper. It was used as a sword and as a missile. Its weight is about 9 ozs.

5. *Quirriang-an-wun*. This specimen is not much curved, and a slight alteration would reduce its form to that of the *Barn-geet*, or war boomerang. Like No. 4 it could be used either as a sword or as a missile.

6. *Barn-geet* of the Yarra Black—*Praah-ba-wittooh* of the people of the Lower Murray. This specimen measures 2 feet 2 inches from point to point; its breadth at the broadest part is 2 inches, and its greatest thickness is three-tenths of an inch. For a length of 13 inches it is almost straight, but the upper part presents a fine even curve. Its form is much like that which would be exhibited if the upper outer angle of the *Quirriang-an-wun* were cut away, and shows perhaps the transition from the *Quirriang-an-wun* to the *Barn-geet* proper. It is not twisted as the *Quirriang-an-wun* is. This instrument does not return to the thrower; it is a war boomerang.

7. *Barn-geet*. Victoria.

8. *Barn-geet*. Victoria.

9. *Barn-geet*. Victoria.

10. *Barn-geet*. Victoria.

11. *Barn-geet*. Lower Murray.

12. *Barn-geet*. Victoria.

13. *Barn-geet*. Victoria.

14. *Barn-geet*. Victoria.

15. *Barn-geet*. Victoria.

16. *Barn-geet*. Victoria.

17. *Barn-geet*. Victoria.

18. *Wonguim*, or Play boomerang. *Wa-woo-rong* Tribe. This example measures 2 feet 1 inch from point to point, and it is 2 inches and one tenth in breadth. In its size and outline it much resembles the *Barn-geet*, or war boomerang; but on holding it as if it were to be thrown, it is seen that it is much twisted.

19. *Wonguim*. *Wa-woo-rong* Tribe.

20. *Wonguim*. *Wa-woo-rong* Tribe.

21. *Wonguim*. *Wa-woo-rong* Tribe.

22. *Wonguim*. *Wa-woo-rong* Tribe.

23. *Wonguim*. *Wa-woo-rong* Tribe.

24. *Wonguim*. Western District.

25. *Wonguim*. Victoria.

26. *Wonguim*. Victoria.

27. *Wonguim*. Victoria.

28. *Wonguim*. Wa-woo-rong Tribe. This instrument was made by one of the natives of the Yarra, and presents some points of great interest. Whereas the ordinary *Wonguim* flies from right to left, this is so made as to fly from left to right. The limbs are nearly at right angles to each other; the side that is towards the earth when it is gyrating is flat and smooth, and the upper side presents a curved surface. It is very neatly made, and when skilfully thrown its flight is excellent.

SPEARS AND THROWING STICKS.

1. *Koy-yun*. Wa-woo-rong Tribe.—This spear or javelin is 10 feet 3 inches in length and eight-tenths of an inch in diameter. The head is brought to a fine, sharp point; and about 1 foot from the top there are a few very shallow incised lines and circles. Otherwise the weapon is without ornament. The lower end is brought to a point. This weapon is thrown with the hand alone. The *Koy-yun* was usually fashioned with great care. A hard, tough wood was selected for it.

2. *Koy-yun*. Victoria. Ten feet 3 inches in length.

3. *Koy-yun*. Victoria. Ten feet 3 inches in length.

4. *Koy-yun*. Victoria. Ten feet 3 inches in length.

5. *Koy-yun*. Victoria. Ten feet 3 inches in length.

6. *Koy-yun*. Victoria. Nine feet 3 inches in length.

7. *Koy-yun*. Victoria. Eight feet 8 inches in length.

8. *Koy-yun*. Victoria. Eight feet 9 inches in length.

9. *Koy-yun*. Victoria. Eight feet 9 inches in length.

10. *Monguile*, or jagged spear. This weapon is 9 feet 11 inches in length, and 1 inch in diameter at the

thickest part. It is exactly like the Koy-yun; but the head, for a distance of 13 inches from the point, is grooved in two lines opposite to each other. In this groove are inserted chips of quartz or hard black basalt, which are fastened in their places with a gum named *Pid-jer-ong*—a gum which the Goulburn Blacks say they procured from a tree named *Mi-mee-rong*. A gum called *Jark*, which oozes from the wattle (*Acacia mollissima*) was used occasionally. Many of the chips are broken in this example, and some are gone altogether. The lower end is brought to a point. This spear was thrown with the hand alone, and was used chiefly in fighting.

11. *Nandum*. A spear or javelin used chiefly in war. It is 9 feet 9 inches in length, and 1 inch in diameter at the thickest part. It is formed wholly of hard, dense wood. For a distance of 14 inches from the point it is barbed on one side, there being 8 barbs in all. The lower end is brought to a point, and it is thrown with the hand alone.

12. *Nandum*. Same length and thickness as No. 11. Barbed on one side for a distance of 19 inches from the point, there being 12 barbs. The barbs are smaller, not so sharp, and not so neatly cut as those of No. 11.

13. *Nandum*. Ten feet 3 inches in length. Nine barbs.

14. *Nandum*. Nine feet in length and six-tenths of an inch in diameter. Seven barbs. A very light weapon.

15. *Tir-rer*, *Da-aar*, *Djer-rer*, or *Jer-aor*. The upper part of this weapon consists of a hard, heavy, tough piece of wood, about 3 feet 2 inches in length, and six-tenths of an inch in diameter at the thickest part. It tapers and is brought to a fine point. This shaft is joined to a piece of reed 4 feet 3 inches in length, and is securely fastened with twine or sinews and the gum known as *Pid-jer-ong*. This spear is known and used

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in all parts of Victoria. The lower end is hollowed, and it is thrown with the *Kur-ruk*.

Note.—A spear on some parts of the Murray is named *Kalkxo*, and in Gippsland *Wall*.

16. *Kur-ruk* or *Gur-reek* (Yarra tribe), *Murri-wun* (Goulburn tribe), *Meera* or *Womerah*. The instrument by which spears are propelled. This specimen is 2 feet 1 inch in length, and nearly 2 inches in width at the widest part. The upper surface above the part grasped by the hand is flat, and the lower part is curved. There is a barb at the point (cut out of the solid wood) which when it is used is inserted in the hollow at the end of the spear; it is a lever, and enables a man to throw a spear with much force and great accuracy. The wood of which this specimen is made appears to be red-gum. The woods most commonly used, however, are *Ballee* (cherry tree, *Exocarpus cupressiformis*) and *Moe-yang* (blackwood, *Acacia melanoxylon*).

When the barb of a *Kur-ruk* is broken, it is customary to insert a piece of bone or a tooth as a barb, fastening it with the sinews of the tail of the kangaroo and *Pid-je-ong*. This *Kur-ruk* is not ornamented.

17. *Kur-ruk*. Victoria. Not ornamented.

18. *Kur-ruk*. Victoria. A figure in relief is very rudely carved on the face of this weapon.

19. *Kur-ruk*. Wa-woo-rong tribe. Ornamented on the face with elliptical punch marks and round dots in lines, bands, and squares, and on the back with a line of dots down the centre and other lines, parallel to each other and forming an acute angle with the central line.

20. *Kur-ruk*. Victoria. Rudely ornamented. Apparently modern.

21. *Kur-ruk* or *Womerah*. Lake Condah. Profusely ornamented. Modern.

22. *Kur-ruk* or *Womerah*. Lake Condah. Much ornamented. Modern.

23. *Kur-ruk* or *Womerah*. Lake Hindmarsh. Much ornamented. Modern.

24. *Kur-ruk* or *Womerah*. Lake Condah. Rudely ornamented. Modern.

25. *Kur-ruk*. Apparently an old weapon that has been carved since the introduction of European tools.

26. *Kur-ruk*. An old weapon. The back is covered with incised lines of herring-bone form and chevron, the latter so arranged as to present the lozenge form. The face is carved somewhat in the same manner. The handle is marked by minute square depressions over a space of 3 inches in length, and a space of the like extent below the barb is similarly ornamented. This somewhat resembles the weapons of the tribes north of Victoria.

27. *Kur-ruk*. An old weapon. Lines of the form of the chevron and a human figure are carved on the face. The back is ornamented with incised lines of the same pattern as those on the face.

28. *Kur-ruk* or *Womerah*. Ornamented. The form calling for notice is the St. Andrew's Cross, which appears in three places on the face. The bands forming the cross are filled in with cross lines.

29. *Kur-ruk*. Victoria. Twenty inches in length. A piece of bone forms the barb. Not ornamented.

30. *Kur-ruk*. Twenty-three inches in length. A bone forms the barb. The back is ornamented with numerous square and irregularly-shaped depressions running in straight and curved lines.

DEFENSIVE WEAPONS.

SHIELDS.

1. *Mulga*. Strong wooden shield used for warding off blows given with the *Kud-jer-oong* or *Le-on-ile*.

This specimen is 37 inches in length and 5 inches in breadth at the broadest part. The form of a section through the middle is nearly triangular. The aperture for the hand (cut in the solid wood) is less than 4 inches in length. Ornamentation: Herring-bone, the incised lines being filled in with white clay. Some figures of an irregular form are probably the distinguishing marks of the owner's tribe.

This shield was obtained from Larne-Gherin in the Western District.

The woods used for making the *Mulga* are iron-bark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*), box (*E. leucoxydon*), and *Garrong* (wattle tree). Other hard woods are used if those named are not easily obtainable.

The weight of the *Mulga* fit for an adult varies from 2 lbs. 8 ozs. to 3 lbs. 8 ozs.

A warrior was accustomed to wrap a piece of opossum skin around the shield in the place where the aperture for the hand is, in order to protect the hand, and perhaps to ensure a more secure hold of the weapon.

This shield is named *Murgon* by the natives of the Lower Murray, and *Marr-aga* by the natives of Gippsland.

2. *Mulga*. Lower Murray. Thirty-four inches in length. Ornamentation: A band $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth across the face, chevron, and incised parallel lines. The hollows are filled in with white clay.

3. *Mulga*. Lower Murray. Thirty-five inches in length. Ornamentation: St. Andrew's Cross repeated and placed feet to feet, and herring-bone. The lines forming the crosses are coloured with red ochre, and the incised lines with white clay.

4. *Mulga*. Victoria. Thirty-six inches in length. Ornamentation: Three bands rather more than an inch in breadth; herring-bone, the lines so arranged as to present lozenge-shaped spaces down the middle of the shield.

5. *Mulga*. Victoria. Thirty-six inches in length.

Ornamentation: St. Andrew's Cross repeated, and incised lines parallel to each limb; centre, rude herring-bone lines. The bands forming the crosses are curiously ornamented with raised lines and small square and oblong spaces in relief. The latter have been formed by cutting across raised lines. The crosses are coloured red, and the incised lines white.

6. *Mulga*. Victoria. Thirty-five inches in length. **Ornamentation:** Narrow band in the middle of the shield, with curved bands on each side and parallel lines; apparently a rude attempt to represent trees or insects or lizards—probably the distinguishing mark of the tribe to which the owner belonged.

7. *Mulga*. Avoca, Victoria. Length, 36 inches. (From Western Australia collection.) **Ornamentation:** Bands across the shield, chevron, and incised herring-bone lines.

8. *Mulga*. Locality unknown. Length, 39 inches. (From Western Australia collection.) **Ornamentation:** Angular and curved bands, and rude incised parallel lines.

9. Club shield of a flat, wedge-like form. Gippsland. Thirty-four inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth at the middle, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in thickness at the aperture for the hand, which is cut out of the solid wood. **Ornamentation:** Incised lines, herring-bone. This weapon is named *Drunmung* in the Western District.

10. *Drunmung*. Gippsland.
11. *Drunmung*. Gippsland.
12. *Drunmung*. Gippsland.
13. *Drunmung*. Gippsland.
14. *Drunmung*. Gippsland.
15. *Drunmung*. Lower Murray.
16. *Drunmung*. Victoria.
17. *Drunmung*. Victoria.

18. *Drummung*. Locality unknown. (From Western Australia collection.)

19. *Drummung*. Locality unknown. (From Western Australia collection.)

Note.—All these weapons are of the same character as regards size, shape, and ornamentation. Incised herring-bone lines and incised parallel lines appear invariably on the triangular spaces that form the front of the shield. On some there are triangular spaces left smooth, and on others bands and marks indicating probably the tribes to which the owners belonged.

The bands are usually coloured with red ochre, and the incised lines with white clay.

20. *Gee-am* or *Kerreem*. Used as a protection against spears. Lower Murray. This weapon is made of the bark of the gum-tree. The *Binnap* (manna gum-tree, *Eucalyptus viminalis*) was commonly used.

It is 39 inches in length, 10 inches in breadth, and from two to three tenths of an inch in thickness.

The handle is a strong piece of wood, bent, and with the ends passing through holes made in the shield. Shields with the handle cut out of the solid wood are rare.

Ornamentation.—Band down the middle of the shield, one across the centre at right angles to the first, and one at each end—the spaces being filled in with rudely-cut chevrons in lines parallel to each other. The bands are coloured red and the incised lines white.

The name of this weapon at Lake Tyers is *Bam-er-ook*, and on the Murray *Karragame*.

21. *Gee-am*. Victoria.

22. *Gee-am* (*Bam-ar-ook*). Gippsland.

23. *Gee-am* (*Karragame*). Lower Murray.

24. *Gee-am*. Victoria.

25. *Gee-am*. Victoria.

Note.—These shields are usually about 38 inches in length, 10 inches in breadth at the broadest part, and

rather more than a quarter of an inch in thickness. The same kind of ornamentation as that seen on the club shields is not seldom used, though the most common arrangement of incised lines for the *Gee-am* is that of No. 20. No. 22 is an exception. This shield is $42\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 10 inches in breadth, and at the middle, where the holes for the handles are, six-tenths of an inch in thickness. It is ornamented with narrow bands and herring-bone lines, and a blank space with an irregular boundary near the centre probably indicates the form of the tract of country that was occupied by the tribe to which the owner belonged.

IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

HATCHETS.

1. Stone hatchet with wooden handle. *Merring, Karr-geing, Kal-baling-elareek, Gal-biling-n'garrook, or Kul-bul-en-ur-uk.* The stone—a dense quartzite, resembling hornstone—is 5 inches in length, 2 inches in breadth, and about seven-tenths of an inch in thickness. The handle, which is 15 inches in length, is a piece of tough wood, split, and bent round the head. It is tied near the stone with the fibre of the stringy bark, and further secured by gum.

The weight of this implement is $13\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. It belonged to a native of the Wa-woo-rong Tribe.

2. Stone hatchet with handle. Felstone, finely porphyritic. Victoria.

3. Stone hatchet with handle. Like a metamorphic rock. Lake Condah.

4. Stone hatchet with handle. Dense greenstone (diorite). Lake Condah.

5. Stone hatchet with handle. Felsite porphyry. The Lakes, Gippsland.

6. Stone hatchet with handle. Dense diorite (a pebble?). The Lakes, Gippsland.

7. Stone hatchet with handle. Hard metamorphic schist (a pebble?). The Lakes, Gippsland.
8. Axe. Fine-grained felspathic granite, like leptynite. Bed of Moonee Ponds, Flemington.
9. Axe. Aphanite. Wa-woo-rong Tribe.
10. Axe. Very fine-grained hard greenstone. Red Bluff, Brighton.
11. Axe. Felstone. River Plenty.
12. Axe. Greenstone, porphyritic. Coranderrk Creek.
13. Axe. Hard, dense, tough metamorphic rock. Mooroolbark.
14. Axe. Greenstone. Mooroolbark.
15. Axe. Dense silicious metamorphic rock. River Werribee.
16. Axe. Quartzite, resembling greenstone. Near Geelong.
17. Axe. Greenstone, very much decomposed on the surface. Winchelsea.
18. Axe. Fine-grained metamorphic rock. Muntam.
19. Axe. Metamorphic rock. Conconjella Creek.
20. Axe. Metamorphic quartzose schist. Yarriambiack Creek.
21. Axe. Greenstone (aphanite). Yarriambiack Creek.
22. Axe. Very fine-grained greenstone. Glenorchy.
23. Axe. Metamorphic rock. Lexington.
24. Axe. Greenstone. Leigh River.
25. Axe. Felsite. Reservoir, Malmesbury.
26. Axe. Fine-grained dense silicious metamorphic sandstone. "The Cups," near Cape Schanck.
27. Axe. Metamorphic rock. Coolort.
28. Axe. Fine-grained greenstone, like gabbro. Coolort.

29. Axe. Like metamorphic rock. Coolort.
30. Axe. Dense aphanite, with in places a porphyritic texture. Cranbourne.
31. Axe. Basalt, rich in olivine. Brandy Creek.
32. Axe. Felsite, porphyritic. Brandy Creek.
33. Axe. Dense basalt, rich in olivine. Brandy Creek.
34. Axe. Metamorphic schist, nodular; the fahlu-nitic minerals decomposed on the surface; the silicious base pitted. River Powlett.
35. Axe. Dense diorite (greenstone), very fine granular. River Powlett.
36. Axe. Metamorphic sandstone, nearly like quartzite. River Powlett.
37. Axe. Felsite porphyry. River Powlett.
38. Axe. Dense quartzite. River Powlett.
39. Axe. Dense quartzite. Near Wilson's Promon-tory.
40. Axe. Hard metamorphic rock. The Lakes, Gippsland.
41. Axe. Hard, nearly black, metamorphic sand-stone, probably from near boundary of granite. The Lakes, Gippsland.
42. Axe. Serpentinous rock, like gabbro. South Western Gippsland.
43. Axe. Metamorphic rock, resembling Hornfells. Tabberrabbera, Gippsland.
44. Axe. Fine-grained greenstone. Albury.
45. Axe. Hard, dense, nearly black, silicious por-phyry. Chiltern.
46. Axe. Hard, dense, tough nephritic greenstone. Kerang, Lower Loddon.
47. Axe. Quartzite, with felspar enclosed; fels-pathic granite. Lower Murray.

48. Axe. Fine granular, nearly dense quartzite. Swan Hill.
49. Axe. Dense quartzite, resembling hornstone. Lower Murray.
50. Axe. Very fine-grained greenstone. Lower Murray.
51. Axe. Felsite porphyry, like elvanite. Lower Murray.
52. Axe. Porphyritic rock. Lower Murray.
53. Axe. Dense greenstone. Lower Murray.
54. Axe. Dense aphanite. River Delatite.
55. Axe. Dense aphanite (greenstone), in part fine grained. River Delatite.
56. Axe. Black basalt. Mirrnyong heap. Cape Otway.
57. Axe. Dense black anamesite. Cape Otway.
58. Axe. Dense black greenstone (aphanite). Victoria.
59. Axe. Hard fine-grained metamorphic sandstone. Victoria.
60. Axe. Black silicious porphyry. Victoria.
61. Axe. Felstone. Victoria.
62. Axe. Aphanite. Victoria.
63. Axe. Dense aphanite. Victoria.
64. Axe (unfinished). Metamorphic sandstone. Victoria.
65. Axe (broken). Felsite, in places porphyritic. Victoria.
66. Axe. Very fine-grained hard silicious sandstone. Victoria.
67. Axe (fragment). Metamorphic rock. Victoria.
68. Axe (fragment). Chert quartzite. Victoria.
69. Axe (broken). Fine dense metamorphic micaceous rock, like cornubianite; pitted. Puzzle Range, near Alexandra.

70. Axe. Fine-grained greenstone. Near Inglewood.

71. Axe. Length, 8 inches; breadth, 5 inches; and thickness, about 2 inches. Grooved for a wooden handle. Weight, $72\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. Much decomposed on the surface. Basalt or greenstone. This kind of axe is named *Pur-ut-three* by the natives of one part of the Murray, and it was used, they say, to cut open large trees. Lake Condah.

72. Axe. Length, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; breadth, nearly 4 inches; and greatest thickness, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Grooved for a wooden handle. Much decomposed on the surface. Like fine-grained decomposing greenstone. Lexington.

72A. Stone axe, 9 inches in length and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth. Grooved for the wooden handle. Found near the southern boundary of the Alma Consols Gold Mining Company's lease, at a depth of 18 inches from the surface.

72B. Stone axe, 5 inches in length and 3 inches in breadth.

72C. Stone axe.

72D. Stone axe.

72E. Stone axe.

72F. Stone axe.

72G. Stone axe.

72H. Stone axe.

72I. Stone axe.

72J. Stone axe.

72K. Stone axe.

72L. Stone axe, not quite 2 inches in length and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth at the broadest part. Well-formed cutting edge.

73. Stone implement, resembling a large axe. Made by striking off flakes; the cutting part ground and

polished. Length, 14 inches; breadth, 5 inches; and thickness, rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There is no groove or mark indicating that it had been fitted with a wooden handle. Daylesford.

CHIPS OF BASALT, ETC.

FOR JAGGED SPEARS, AND FOR CUTTING, SCRAPING, AND SKINNING
ANIMALS; AND OTHER STONE IMPLEMENTS.

74. Chips of basalt, found on the ranges near Castlemaine, Guildford, and other places. Fourteen samples.

75. Chips of chert from a sand dune near shell mounds. Coal Creek, Cape Patterson.

76. Chips. Shell mounds near high-water mark. Dromana.

77. Cutting instruments of chert, fragments of stone axes, bone awls, with teeth of the seal, tusk of a native dog, fish bones, &c., dug out of a Mirrnyong heap at Cape Otway.

78. Chip. Chert. Shell mound. Portland.

79. Chip. Chert. Shell mound. Portland.

80. Black basalt, used for chips, &c. Malmsbury.

81. Black basalt, used for chips, &c. Malmsbury.

82. Black basalt, used for chips, &c. Malmsbury.

83. Stone used for pounding roots, seeds, &c. Glenorchy.

84. Stone used for pounding roots, seeds, &c. Glenorchy.

85. *Lah.* A stone said to be used by the natives of the Murray when engaged in fishing with nets. When the nets are placed in the right position a diver goes into the water at some point below the nets, and holding in each hand a stone of this kind he makes a noise by striking them together, which frightens the fish, and

they rush up stream and are caught. One face is ground flat and polished. It may have been used also for pounding roots, &c.

86. *Weenamong*. Wa-woo-rong Tribe, River Yarra. A stone used in basket-making. The women commence by plaiting that part which is to form the bottom of the basket, and having completed this they work around, adding plait to plait. The stone, often a pebble from a brook, is placed on the bottom to steady the work.

87. *Moom-newk*. A basket begun.

88. *Mirg-ma-rook* or *Yourri-u'rrok*. Wa-woo-rong Tribe, River Yarra. A stone used for sharpening the heads of spears.

89. *Yourri-u'rrok*. Sharpening stone. Wa-woo-rong Tribe. Yeringberg, near Lilydale.

90. *Yourri-u'rrok*. Sharpening stone. Crossover Creek.

91. *Yourri-u'rrook*. Sharpening stone. Wa-woo-rong tribe.

92. *Mirg-ma-rook*. Lower Murray.

92A. Sharpening stone.

92B. Sharpening stone.

92C. Sharpening stone.

93. *Bulk*. Gippsland. The stone with which the coradjees or doctors worked enchantment.

BAGS, BASKETS, WATER-VESSELS, TOOLS, NETS, ETC.

1. Net-Bag—*Bel-ang* or *Pel-ling* of the Wa-woo-rong Tribe, and *Ba-thung* of the people of Gippsland. When not stretched, about 18 inches in length, and 12 inches in depth. Victoria.

2. Net-Bag—*Belang*. Thirteen inches in length and 4 inches in depth. The twine of which it is composed

is made of the fibre of the bark of a eucalypt (*E. Obliqua*). Wa-woo-rong Tribe.

3. Net-Bag—*Belang*. Six inches in length and 5 inches in depth. Wa-woo-rong Tribe.

4. Net-Bag. Eleven inches in breadth and 9 inches in depth. Victoria.

5. Net-Bag. Nine inches in breadth and 9 inches in depth. Victoria.

6. Net-Bag. Closely woven; twine made of material obtained from the whites, and coloured red and white. Victoria.

7. Net-Bag. Made of material obtained from the whites; coloured black, blue, and white in patches and stripes. Victoria.

8. Net-Bag. Made of material obtained from the whites. The mesh is that of the fishing-net of the natives. Victoria.

9. Net-Bag. Made of material obtained from the whites and variously coloured in stripes. Victoria.

10. Net-Bag. Made of material obtained from the whites and variously coloured in stripes. Victoria.

Note.—The natives made their large bags usually of the leaves of the common reed (*Phragmites communis*), and the smaller bags of fibre obtained from the bark of the gum trees, of grass, or of the hair of the native cat or opossum. The fur was picked off, and the women sat down and worked it into twine by rubbing it with their hands on the inside of the thigh. When the whites came, and the natives were able to obtain rags, they tore them up, and worked the stuff into twine in the manner above described. They continued, however, to use the same kinds of loop, and mesh and knot, as when they had only the native materials to work with.

11. *Mid-jerr*. An oval basket. Greatest diameter at the top 17 inches, depth 6 inches. Lower Murray.

12. *Mid-jerr*. A round basket. About 8 inches in diameter at the top and nearly 10 inches in depth. Lower Murray.

13. *Widging-nee*. Perhaps a sort of *carex*. Used in making the baskets called *Mid-jerr*. Lower Murray.

14. *Bin-nuk*, *Been-ak*, or *Bo-ut*. An oval basket, 7 inches in greatest diameter at the top and 9 inches in depth. Yarra (?).

15. *Bin-nuk*. An oval basket. Greatest diameter at the top 9 inches, depth 10 inches. Yarra.

16. *Bin-nuk*. An oval basket. Greatest diameter at the top 8 inches, depth 10 inches. Yarra (?).

17. *Bin-nuk*. An oval basket, with a broad handle of the same material as the basket. Greatest diameter at the top 10 inches, depth 8 inches. Victoria.

18. Basket with two handles. Lake Condah.

19. Basket with two handles. Lake Condah.

20. Three small baskets joined together, and with a handle. Lake Condah.

21. A flat basket, named by the people of South Australia *Pool-la-da-noo-ko*. Western District.

21A. Oval basket with handle. River Yarra.

Note.—The grass baskets used by the natives of Gippsland are called *Minni-gnal-ak*. The large basket from the Lower Murray was used for carrying the eggs of the *lowan* (mallee hen).

In the Western District the natives adroitly turned to account any differences in the colour of the material with which they worked, so as to produce stripes on the baskets.

The plants used were *Kur-ra-wan*, a kind of flag, which was split with the nail and made fit for weaving; and others of *poa Australis* and *Xerotes longifolia*.

22. *Tarnuk bullito* or *Tarnuk bullarto*. Vessel used for holding water at a place of encampment. A knarl of a gum-tree hollowed out by fire and gouging. Thick and very heavy. Shortest diameter at top 10 inches, depth 5 inches. Yarra.

23. *Tarnuk*. The inner bark of the knarl of a gum-tree. The walls are thin and the vessel is light. It was carried by a string, and water was conveyed in it when the natives were travelling. Diameter at the top 10 inches, greatest depth 9 inches. Yarra.

24. *No-been-tarno*.—A shoe-shaped vessel of the wood of a gum-tree, hollowed out by gouging and scraping. Yarra.

Note.—The larger vessels were used not only for holding water, but also for macerating the blossoms of the honeysuckle and box, from which a sweet beverage was obtained.

In some parts the skins of animals, human skulls, and shells were used for carrying water.

25. *Leange-walert*. The lower jaw and incisor of the opossum, which is firmly attached to a wooden handle by twine made of the fibre of the bark of the *Eucalyptus obliqua* and gum. The tooth is very sharp, and it was with this tool that the weapons, &c., were carved. Wa-woo-rong Tribe.

26. *Min-der-min*. Bone awls. Wa-woo-rong Tribe.

27. *Min-der-min*. Two bone awls. Sand dune near shell mounds. Coal Creek, Cape Patterson.

28. *Lancets*. Spines from the hinder part of the porcupine (*Echidna hystrix*). They were used by the natives for bleeding the sick, and extracting thorns, pieces of spear-points, &c.

29. *Cutty*. Gum. Lower Murray.

30. *Ba-arang*. Fishing-net, made of kangaroo grass (*Anthistiria ciliata*), called by the natives of Gippsland *Karn*. Lake Tyers, Gippsland.

31. *Lourn.* Hand-net. Lake Tyers, Gippsland.

Note.—The knot of the fishing-net is the same as that of nets of European manufacture. The size of the mesh from knot to knot is 2 inches. The natives do not use the ordinary mesh in netting, but regulate the size of the interstices with their fingers; and instead of a needle they use a piece of stick with the twine wound around it. For sinkers they use stones, and for floats the bark of the tea-tree. The floats are called *Pliart*. The net is not set with stakes, being too fragile for that. It is drawn through the water by two persons, each in a canoe. Others beat the water and frighten the fish into the net.

The hand-net is used in procuring bait for fishing with the hook. It is stretched on a bow, is let down to the bed of the stream, and is drawn through the water by the women.

The native name of the large net on the Lower Murray is *Kul-kul-ook*, and that of the hand-net *Moomgnil*. A small square net—somewhat like *Moomgnil*, and called *Mook-kurra*—is used to catch fish in small streams.

The ordinary fishing-net of the Wa-woo-rong Tribe was named *Kart-keerrt*.

32. Fish-hook of bone. The cord attached to the hook is made of the bark of the lightwood (*Yowan*). Lake Tyers, Gippsland.

33. *Weenth-kalk-kalk*. Fire-sticks. That placed on the ground is 10½ inches in length and 1½ inches in breadth. The upright stick is 23 inches in length and half an inch in diameter. Wa-woo-rong Tribe.

Note.—The natives of the Yarra name the process of getting fire *Werrgarrk*; the name of the upright stick is *Boo-bo-bo*; the flat piece in a hole of which the upright stick revolves, *Bab-a-noo*; the dust which collects in the hole, *Kan-an-doorr*; the first fire, *Man-noo-en*; and the flame, *Kool-kool-bo-noo-en*.

The woods commonly used for making fire-sticks

D

(*Weenth-kalk-kalk*), are the *Djelwuk* (*Hedycarya Cunninghami*), and the *Prostanthera lasianthos*.

34. *Weet-weet, Wi-tch-wi-tch, We-a-wicht, or Wa-voit.* A plaything which is thrown along the grass, and can be made to leap from spot to spot onwards for more than two hundred yards. The head—in shape like two cones placed base to base—is about 4 inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the tail or stem is about 24 inches in length and two-tenths of an inch in diameter. The knob and handle are of one piece. The weight of this missile is 1 oz. 17 dwts. Yarra.

35. *Weet-weet.* A smaller toy. The tail is tied to the head with twine. Yarra.

36. Picture on smoked bark, drawn by a native. 2 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 7 inches. Lake Tyrrell.

Note.—The natives in many parts of Australia ornamented caves, drew pictures on rocks, and carved figures on trees. It was not rare in Victoria for a native to draw figures on the sheets of bark that formed his *miami*. He would first smoke the smooth side of the bark until it was black, and then with a piece of bone or the nail of his thumb draw figures of trees, birds, animals, or men.

The bark picture in the National Gallery may be said to consist of a series of sketches, illustrative of incidents in the life of an aboriginal, and many of the figures are drawn with spirit and accuracy.

b.—New South Wales.

OFFENSIVE WEAPONS.

LEAF-SHAPED MISSILES.

1. *Barragan* or boomerang, used in war.
2. *Barragan* or boomerang.
3. *Barragan* or boomerang.

4. *Barragan* or play boomerang.
5. *Barragan* or play boomerang.

THROWING STICKS.

6. *Wammera*. Throwing stick. Two feet 10 inches in length. Rather broad and flat at the part intended to be grasped with the hand.
7. Throwing stick. Of the same form as that of the natives of Victoria. Ornamented. Modern.
8. Throwing stick. Ornamented. Modern.
9. Throwing stick. Ornamented. Modern.

Note.—There are no specimens of the spears used by the natives of New South Wales in the collection in the National Gallery. Those weapons did not differ much from the spears of the Victorians; and the throwing stick was nearly of the same form throughout South-Eastern Australia. No. 6, however, probably from the northern part of New South Wales, is not very unlike the *Wondouk* of the North Australians.

DEFENSIVE WEAPONS.

SHIELDS.

10. *Hieleman*. Shield for protection against clubs. Twenty-seven inches in length and 4 inches in breadth. Rudely ornamented with incised lines. Coloured white, with a band of red down the middle.
11. Shield for protection against clubs. Apparently made of blackwood. Twenty-nine inches in length and 5 inches in breadth. Not ornamented.
12. Shield for protection against clubs. Apparently made of blackwood. Twenty-five inches in length and less than 4 inches in breadth. Not ornamented.
- 12A. Shield for protection against clubs. Twenty-four inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth. Not ornamented.

13. Spear shield. Fifty-eight inches in length and 13 inches in breadth. Ornamentation: Incised lines, herring-bone, and irregular, angular, and rudely-curved lines, with numerous smooth spaces, perhaps intended to represent a water-course and lagoons. The handle is cut out of the solid wood.

14. Spear shield. Thirty-nine inches in length and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth. Ornamentation: Incised lines, saltier. At the ends lines crossing each other so as to form a lozenge pattern. Four narrow bands across the shield, blackened. Colours in the body of the shield white and red. Handle of wood, the ends passed through holes.

15. Spear shield. Thirty-seven inches in length and $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth. Ornamentation: An iguana and incised lines running parallel to the lines of its form, changing into irregular patterns towards the edges of the shield. Handle cut out of the solid wood. River Namoi or Peel.

IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

HATCHETS.

16. *Mogo*. Stone hatchet with handle. Dark green aphanite. River Darling.

17. Stone hatchet with handle. Dense greenstone resembling jade. River Darling.

18. Stone axe. Very dark, dense, tough granular greenstone. River Darling.

19. Stone axe. Fine-grained greenstone. Like a pebble. Port Stephens.

19A. *Fac-simile*. Large axe. Eight inches in length and 6 inches in breadth. River Darling.

KNIFE.

20. Knife. A piece of quartzite with edges rudely serrated, fixed to a wooden handle with twine and gum. North of the River Murray.

ADZES.

21. Adze. Dense quartzite, like porcelanite. North of the River Murray.
 22. Adze. Quartzite. North of the River Murray.

GRINDING STONE.

23. *Fac-simile.* Wallong. Used for pounding the fruits of the nardoo, &c. Murrumbidgee.

Note.—The stone *Wallong*, which is held in the hand, is named *Nay-ka* on the Darling; and the large flat stone on which the seeds are placed is called *Yelta*. As the native grinds the fruits of the nardoo or the seeds of grasses he pours on a little water until a paste is formed. This paste is scooped up with the forefinger, and eaten as soon as made, or—if there be leisure—baked into cakes.

c.—Queensland.

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS.

1. Band for the head. The twine made of opossum fur and closely woven. When worn is usually covered with white clay. Bulloo Downs.
2. Tuft of white feathers. Worn in the hair as an ornament. Queensland.
3. *Ngungy-ngungy*. Fragments of shells ground to an oval form, pierced with two holes, and strung on thread. Usually worn round the forehead. Mackay.
4. *Ngungy-ngungy*. Mackay.
5. *Carr-e-la*. Two pieces of shell ground to a canoe-like form, and attached to twine. Worn on the breast—the string passing round the neck.

OFFENSIVE WEAPONS.

CLUBS, ETC.

6. Double-pointed *Nulla-nulla*, called by the natives near Mackay *Meero*. Used in fights. A rougher in

†

strument of similar form is used for killing game. Mackay.

7. *Mattina*. Double-pointed club with teeth on two sides. Roughly scored at the part intended to be grasped by the hand. Coloured red, the teeth white. Mackay.

8. Club with teeth. Coloured red and white. Mackay.

9. Club. In form like the *Leonile* of Victoria. Mackay.

10. Club. In form like the *Leonile*, but broader and flatter. A narrow band on one side filled in with rudely incised lines. Coloured red and white. Mackay.

11. *Bittergan*. A wooden sword or club. Thirty-five inches in length, and nearly 3 inches in breadth. Weight 41 ozs. Coloured a bright red, and further ornamented with serpentine streaks of white clay. This weapon is wielded with both hands, and is used to strike the back of an opponent's neck and break it. Mackay.

LEAF-SHAPED MISSILES.

12. Boomerang. Ornamented on one side with rather shallow incised lines. Mackay.

13. Boomerang. Ornamented on one side. Mackay.

14. Boomerang. Ornamented on one side. Rather deeply incised lines in flowing, irregular curves. Rockingham Bay.

15. Boomerang. Ornamented on one side. Rockingham Bay.

15A. Boomerang. Ornamented on one side in the manner usual on the north-east coast. Said to have been brought from Tanna, New Hebrides. It may have been taken thither by some of the natives returned from the sugar plantations in Queensland.

15B. Boomerang. Ornamented on one side in the manner usual on the north-east coast. Said to have been brought from Tanna, New Hebrides.

16. A weapon somewhat resembling the *Li-lil* of Victoria. Twenty-two inches and a-half in length from point to point, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth at the broadest part. Ornamented on one side. Incised lines crossing each other so as to present a lozenge-like pattern. Rockingham Bay.

DEFENSIVE WEAPON.

17. *Goolmarry*. Shield. Twenty inches and a-quarter in length and 7 inches in breadth. Weight 36 ozs. The front curved, the back flat, the space for the hand being cut out of the solid wood. Rudely but profusely ornamented with shallow incised lines irregularly disposed, but so as to form patterns. There is a shallow depression at each end, coloured with white clay, and bordering each a double row of detached circles coloured red. At the back there is a figure—white on a red ground—perhaps intended to represent some reptile. Mackay.

Note.—The weapons of the natives of Mackay and Rockingham Bay differ as regards ornamentation from those of the natives of the south. The clubs are striated longitudinally, the boomerangs are ornamented on one side, and the distinctive forms that appear again and again in Victoria, and with some modifications in New South Wales, give place to parallel incised lines and lozenge-shaped patterns.

IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

HATCHETS.

18. Stone tomahawk with handle. Greenstone. Precisely similar to those of the Victorian natives. Brisbane River.

19. Stone axe. Dense hard greenstone. Brisbane River.

20. Stone axe. Fine-grained aphanitic greenstone, like gabbro. Ipswich.

21. Stone axe. Fragment of a large, well-shaped, and very finely ground and polished axe. Fine-grained porphyritic greenstone, densely impregnated with magnated pyrites. Bremer River.

22. Stone axe. Dense greenstone. Bulloo Downs. Paroo.

22A. Stones used for grinding seeds and fruits, similar in form to those used by the Kaffirs. Said to have been brought from the north.

BAGS, NETS, ETC.

23. Net-bag. Twelve inches in depth and six inches in breadth. The loop like that of the Victorian natives. Mackay.

24. Large net. Locality unknown.

25. Fishing net. Mesh six-tenths of an inch. Northern part of Queensland.

26. Fish-hook made of a section of a *Haliotis*' shell. Highly polished, and with a very sharp point. The line is attached with twine made of some vegetable fibre. Rockingham Bay.

27. Message stick. The lines cut on it are said to convey the following intelligence :—"Two blackfellows come up in two days, seventeen days ago. One black-fellow come up to where this fellow (Jacob) sit down. The track shown on the stick means that from the place where the blackfellows set out to Brisbane. The message means that the aboriginals were taking steps to aid Jacob in some attempt to escape." This is the translation which was given by *Charbig*, a native trooper, before a court in Queensland. "Jacob" was in prison.

d.—North Australia.

1. *Oogee*. Head-dress of feathers, said to be worn in the corroboree dance. It consists of a framework of sticks, arched, and with feathers of the cockatoo set around it as a border. The inner space is covered with cloth or canvas. Two spaces which would appear above the eyes when this decoration was worn have a border of thick twine, and are coloured with red ochre. The ends of the feathers are notched.

2. *Knife*. Modern. The blade is apparently a piece of an iron hoop. It is firmly attached to a wooden handle with twine and gum. Carpentaria.

3. *Spear*. Head of hardwood, three feet in length and with fifteen barbs (on one side only) set in a shaft, or reed, or bamboo; the length of the whole from point to point being ten feet. Port Darwin.

4. *Spear*. Head of hard wood. Twelve barbs on one side only. Length ten feet six inches. Port Darwin.

5. *Spear*. Head of hardwood. Twenty barbs on one side only. Length ten feet three inches. Port Darwin.

6. *Pillara*. Two-pronged spear, each prong barbed. Length, 9 feet 11 inches. Locality unknown.

7. *Pillara*. Two-pronged spear, each prong barbed. Length, 9 feet 8 inches. Locality unknown.

8. Three-pronged spear, each prong barbed. Length, 9 feet 5 inches. Port Darwin.

9. Three-pronged spear, each prong barbed. Length, 10 feet 2 inches. Locality unknown.

10. *Spear*, with a head of quartzite. About 8 inches in length. Made by striking off flakes. Edges very sharp. Shaft of reed. Length, 9 feet. Port Darwin.

11. Spear, with a head of quartzite, presenting three cutting edges, and showing in section a triangle. Length 10 feet 2 inches. Locality unknown.

12. Spear, with head of quartzite. Length 10 feet. Locality unknown.

13. Spear, with head of stone like hard metamorphic rock. Length 8 feet 11 inches. Port Darwin.

14. Spear, with head of stone like hard metamorphic rock. Length 9 feet. Port Darwin.

15. Spear, with head of stone like hard metamorphic rock. Length 9 feet 7 inches. Port Darwin.

Note.—Unlike the natives of other parts of Australia, the people of the north make many of their spear-heads of stone. The stones are brought to the desired form by striking off flakes, and many of the specimens are wonderful examples of skill. The long spears are all thrown with the *Rogorouk* or *Wondouk*. Each has a hollow at the end for the reception of the tooth of the throwing stick.

16. *Rogorouk* or *Wondouk*. Throwing stick. Forty-five inches in length. Port Darwin.

17. *Rogorouk* or *Wondouk*. Forty-three inches in length. Locality unknown.

18. Club or Sword. Fifty-four inches in length, and three inches in breadth. It has two hooks or grains at the lower end. It is not certain that this is an Australian weapon. It may, perhaps, be the sword which Macgillivray saw at Port Essington, and described by him as being 4 feet in length, and made of the tough hardwood called *Wallaru*—a kind of gum-tree—the ironbark of New South Wales. With such swords the natives fight only at close quarters.

The weapon or implement in the National Gallery is coloured with red ochre, and further ornamented with stripes of white.

e.—West Australia.

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS.

1. A piece of wood 19 inches in length, and less than three-tenths of an inch in diameter, nearly covered with very thin shavings. When newly made it would have somewhat the appearance of a plume of feathers. The natives of Port Lincoln (South Australia), Mr. Charles Wilhelmi* says, used two sticks of this kind on occasions of rejoicings and of ceremonies. They were stuck through the head-band, behind the ears, and so placed as to admit of the upper ends being joined in front. At a distance they had the appearance of long horns. Mr. Schurmann says that he has seen this ornament with one tribe only of the north-west, and that it may be confined to it.

2. A stick exactly similar to No. 1, and nearly of the same length.

3. A stick 30 inches in length, and less than three-tenths of an inch in diameter. The shavings extend over a space of 4 inches only.

4. Shell—apparently intended to be suspended from a string passing round the neck, and worn as an ornament on the breast.

OFFENSIVE WEAPONS.

CLUBS OR STICKS.

5. *Dow-ak*. A stick 28 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter. It is rounded at both ends. It is used ordinarily as a missile, but could be employed also as a club. It somewhat resembles the *nulla-nulla* of the Lower Murray. It is striated longitudinally, and the place intended to be grasped by the hand is rudely scored.

6. *Dow-ak*. Slightly curved.

7. *Dow-ak*.

* *Manners and Customs of the Australian Natives*, p. 7, 1862.

BOOMERANGS.

8. Kylie, or Boomerang.
9. Kylie.
10. Kylie.
11. Kylie.
12. Kylie.
13. Kylie.
14. Kylie.
15. Kylie.
16. Kylie.
17. Kylie.

Note.—The *Kylie* of the natives of Western Australia is essentially the same as the Wonguim or Boomerang found in the Southern and Eastern Colonies, but it is somewhat different in appearance. It is exceedingly thin and leaf-like. Some are scarcely three-tenths of an inch in thickness in the thickest parts, and they have knife-like edges. The weight of the weapon seldom exceeds 4 ounces. When thrown skilfully it flies to a great distance, and being exceedingly thin it is sometimes invisible for a few moments. It has a very true flight, and returns very near to the feet of the thrower. They are usually made of a wood resembling the blackwood of Victoria.

18. Light spear. Wholly of wood, 8 feet 6 inches in length.
19. Light spear, 7 feet 9 inches in length.
20. Light spear, 7 feet 10 inches in length.
21. Light spear, 6 feet 10 inches in length.
22. Light spear, 7 feet 1 inch in length.
23. Light spear, 6 feet 6 inches in length.
24. Light spear, 6 feet 5 inches in length.
25. Light spear, 7 feet 7 inches in length.

26. Light spear, 6 feet 10 inches in length.

27. Light spear, 6 feet 3 inches in length.

28. Light spear, 6 feet 3 inches in length.

29. Light spear, 8 feet in length.

30. Light spear, 7 feet 8 inches in length.

Note.—These spears are merely long sticks. They show all the curves of the wood as it grew. The bark has been taken off and one or both ends sharpened. Some are hollowed at the end for the reception of the tooth of the throwing stick. The greater number are coloured yellow and red, bands of the former alternating with bands of the latter.

31. *Kiero.* Spear of hardwood. The hardwood is 6 feet in length, and is inserted in a piece of grass-tree about 20 inches in length; the whole length of the spear being 7 feet 8 inches. The peduncle of the grass-tree at the end would act much as the feathers of the arrow. The ends of some are hollowed for the reception of the tooth of the throwing stick. The hardwood is merely a barked stem. All the natural curves of the wood are shown.

32. *Kiero.* Spear of hardwood, with stem of grass-tree.

33. *Kiero.* Spear of hardwood, with stem of grass-tree.

34. *Kiero.* Spear of hardwood, with stem of grass-tree.

35. *Kiero.* Spear of hardwood, with stem of grass-tree. Six feet 11 inches in length.

35A. *Kiero.* Spear of hardwood, with stem of grass-tree. Six feet 9 inches in length.

36. *Gid-jee, Gee-jee, or Borral* (spear-stone). A hardwood spear, 8 feet 4 inches in length, and hollowed for the reception of the tooth of the throwing stick. For a distance of 9 inches from the point (which is very sharp), there is on one side of the

spear fragments of quartz set in gum. Since the natives have had intercourse with the Europeans they have used fragments of glass bottles for these spears, and some of the specimens in the National Gallery show how skilfully the flakes of glass have been struck off by the blacks.

37. *Gid-jee.*

38. *Gid-jee.*

39. *Gid-jee.*

40. *Gid-jee.*

41. *Gid-jee.*

42. *Gid-jee.*

43. *Gid-jee.*

44. *Gid-jee.*

45. *Gid-jee.*

46. *Gid-jee.*

47. *Gid-jee.*

48. *Gid-jee.* Hardwood spear, with fragments of quartz set in gum on two sides and grass-tree stem. Total length, 7 feet 8 inches.

49. *Gid-jee.* Hardwood spear, set with quartz on two sides and grass-tree stem. Total length, 7 feet 8 inches.

50. *Gid-jee.* Hardwood spear, set with quartz on two sides and grass-tree stem. Total length, 6 feet 9 inches.

Note.—These spears are thrown with the *meero*.

51. Hardwood spear, with a single barb spliced on.

52. Hardwood spear, with a single barb spliced on.

53. Hardwood spear, with a single barb spliced on.

54. Hardwood spear, with a single barb spliced on.

55. Hardwood spear, with a single barb spliced on.

56. Hardwood spear, with a single barb spliced on.

57. Hardwood spear, with a single barb spliced on.

58. Hardwood spear, with a single barb spliced on.

Note.—These spears are thrown with the *meero*. They vary in length from 7 feet 4 inches to 8 feet 6 inches. They are ornamented. The shaft from the point downwards is scraped smooth for a length of about 9 inches, and is marked with black bands. These weapons are used in the chase and for war over a large extent of country. They are to be seen at Port Lincoln, King George's Sound, and northward of Perth.

59. Hardwood spear, with five barbs on one side only. Eight feet in length. Thrown by the hand alone.

60. Hardwood spear, with three rows of barbs set close together. This is altogether unlike the spears of the Australians. Perhaps it was carved by some of the Malays.

60A. Reed spear, with four barbed prongs of hardwood.

61. *Meero*, or *Womerah*.

62. *Meero*.

63. *Meero*.

64. *Meero*.

65. *Meero*.

66. *Meero*.

67. *Meero*.

68. *Meero*.

Note.—Six of the above weapons are flat, thin, broad, and shield-shaped. The tooth or point which is inserted in the hollow at the end of the spear is made of very hard white wood, and is fastened to the head with gum. A lump of gum is placed also at the lower end to prevent the weapon from slipping in the hand. One has pieces of shell inserted in the gum, so as to form it into a kind of chisel.

The usual dimensions of these weapons are as follow :—Length 1 foot 10 inches, and greatest breadth 6 inches. The weight varies from $7\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 ounces. The *meero* is usually made of *Mang-art*, a species of wattle called raspberry-jam, from the scent of the wood being like that preserve. One of the weapons in the National Gallery is very narrow, and deeply scored with parallel longitudinal lines. The others are not ornamented.

DEFENSIVE WEAPONS.

SHIELDS.

- 69. *Woonda*, wooden shield.
- 70. *Woonda*.
- 71. *Woonda*.
- 72. *Woonda*.
- 73. *Woonda*.

Note.—The dimensions of the wooden shields of West Australia do not greatly differ in any part. They are usually 2 feet 9 inches in length, and 6 inches in breadth. They are very light, not more than 30 ounces, the wood being a species of bastard cork-tree. The hole for the hand is cut out of the solid wood. The ornamentation is peculiar. The front shows grooved ridges, running in straight lines from the points, and making a sudden turn near the middle, where they unite. The hollows are coated with red ochre, and the raised, grooved lines are painted white. The red colour is prepared from a yellow clay (*Wilgee*), which is burnt into red ochre, and the white from a sort of pipe-clay (*Durda-ak*).

The Neam-nam, in the Nile district of Africa, just under the Equator, have a weapon nearly of the same size and form as that of the Western Australians, and like it, the hole for the hand is scooped out of the solid block. It is said, too, that as regards the ornamentation there is a similarity not only in shape and pattern, but actually in the succession of colours in the pattern,

IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

HATCHETS, ETC.

74. *Kadjo*, *Koj-jer*, or *Kaoit*. Stone axe or hammer, with handle.

75. *Kadjo*, or stone hammer, with handle.

76. *Kadjo*, or stone hammer, with handle.

Note.—The stone hammers or axes of West Australia differ from those known in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and North Australia. To a piece of wood is fastened by a lump of gum (which becomes almost as hard as stone) two pieces of granite or quartz. One presents a rude cutting edge, and the other is blunt. The gum is obtained from the tough top *Xanthorrhœa*. The handle is formed of hard wood, like that used for spears—namely, *Boondono* or *Mangart*. The end of the handle is brought to a sharp point. If the stones used for a West Australian tomahawk were discovered anywhere in the soil they would not be recognised as the work of hands; they would be passed by as accidental fragments of granite or quartz.

77. *Dabba* or *Taap*, meat cutter or knife.

78. *Dabba*.

79. *Dabba*.

80. *Dabba*.

81. *Dabba*.

82. *Dabba*.

Note.—The meat-cutter or native knife is made by fixing to a stick (about sixteen inches in length) fragments of quartz, quartzite, or, when they can be procured, pieces of glass. The fragments are firmly fixed to the stick with gum, and the meat-cutter, indeed, is very little different from the end of the jagged spear (*Gid-jee*).

83. *Dhabba*, or chisel.

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84. *Dhabba*, or chisel.

85. *Dhabba*, or chisel.

Note.—A piece of quartz or quartzite is firmly fixed to the end of a stout stick about 2 feet 4 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter. The implement is used for cutting and shaping boomerangs, shields, clubs, &c., and is employed also in war and in hunting. It can be thrown in such a manner as to turn over in its flight, and if it strike a man or a kangaroo death is almost certain. It closely resembles the stone chisel or gouge used by the natives of the Grey Ranges. The handle is grooved longitudinally.

BAGS, WATER VESSELS, ETC.

86. Bag, about 23 inches in length and 12 inches in breadth, woven almost like open basket-work.

87. Bag, about 12 inches in length and 4 inches in breadth, netted.

88. Native Twine.

89. *Waalbee*. Scoop or spade used for digging roots, holding water, &c. It is made of the outside wood of trees of the eucalyptus tribe, and is formed first by burning it so as to hollow it roughly, and is finished by scraping it with sharp stones and shells and polishing it with a rasp made of the bark of the *Banksia*. It is a sort of *Tarnuk*.

90. Shell water-vessel.

91. Bone awls.

92. Message sticks.

STONE IMPLEMENTS OF THE NATIVES OF AUSTRALIA.

(Exhibited by E. H. Dunn, Esq., Loch-street, Beechworth.)

1. Tomahawk, with handle. Queensland.

2. Tomahawk. Silver Creek, Beechworth.

3. Tomahawks (fifteen, one imperfect). Carisbrook.
 4. Tomahawks (seventeen, one imperfect). Glen-
gower.
 5. Tomahawks (sixteen, several imperfect). Tarran-
gower.
 6. Tomahawk. Creswick.
 7. Tomahawks (two, one imperfect). Mount
Greenock.
 8. Tomahawk. Back Creek, Talbot.
 9. Tomahawk. Buffalo, Ovens.
 10. Tomahawk. Myrtleford, Ovens.
 11. Tomahawk. Two-mile Creek, Beechworth.
 12. Tomahawks (five). Victoria.
 13. Tomahawks (three, unfinished). Western Dis-
trict, Victoria.
 14. Cutting instruments, chips, &c. Western Dis-
trict, Victoria.
 15. Sharpening stones (twelve, some imperfect or
broken). Western District, Victoria.
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II.—TASMANIA.

A DESCRIPTION of the now extinct Tasmanians might properly follow that given of the New Caledonians.

The physical appearance of the Tasmanian is, as Latham has observed, more New Caledonian than Australian.

The complexion of the Tasmanians was a dull black; they had woolly hair; the nose was broad and full, but not flat; the mouth wide; and the lower part of the face, in some, projected a great deal.

In many of their habits and customs they resembled the people of the mainland; but in some important respects they differed from them.

The origin of the Tasmanians is a question which still occupies the attention of ethnologists, and cannot be regarded as settled.

ORNAMENT.

1. Necklace, consisting of 565 shells (*Elenchus Belulus*) strung on thin, well-made twine. The native name of a cluster of these shells was, according to one writer, *Merrina*.

Note.—The males among the Tasmanians wore no clothing of any kind when in good health. When sick, they covered themselves with a rug made of the skins of the opossum or kangaroo. The opossum skins were laced together with the sinews of the tail of the kangaroo, and the woolly side was worn next the body. The women usually had a covering of skins.

They painted themselves with red-ochre, powdered charcoal, and a substance resembling plumbago.

Unlike the Australians, they displayed a love for flowers, and used these as well as feathers for purposes of decoration.

The shells of which their necklaces were made were cleaned by hanging them over a wood fire, and subsequent rubbing and polishing with the hands.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

2 to 35. Thirty-four cutting implements of chert.

36 to 42. Seven *fac-similes* of cutting implements made from specimens in the collection of the Royal Society of Tasmania.

Note.—The stone implements of the Tasmanians are mostly chert varieties of metamorphosed sedimentary rock, obtained probably from the neighbourhood of granite or porphyry. Some have been split by hand from larger blocks, and others are fragments of rocks occurring naturally, and selected because they were of suitable form. The fragments, whether detached by blows, or picked up on the hills, have been treated in one way only. Having selected that which appeared to be the best for a cutting edge, the native has improved it by simply striking off flakes all along the edge, and from one side of the edge only. The edge is not serrated. It would appear that the fragment was held in the palm of one hand, with the edge outwards, and that blows were given towards the palm and away from the edge with a piece of stone held in the other hand. Some specimens, however, have been detached by one blow from a larger rock. These exhibit a semi-conchoidal fracture, and the cutting edge, not requiring alteration by clipping, is good. The largest stones do not weigh more than six or seven ounces, and the smallest are not much heavier than the chips of black basalt used by the natives of Australia for cutting and cleaning skins.

The native names of the stones used by the Tasmanians for skinning animals were *Mungand* and *Trowutta*.

Not one of the implements is ground, and no attempt has been made to give a cutting edge by grinding. They were not provided with handles.

The weapons of the natives of Tasmania were rudely-formed spears and sticks, about two and a-half feet long, used as waddies. They knew not the use of the throwing-stick, the boomerang, or the weet-weet, and they had no shields.

III.—FIJI.

THE Archipelago of Fiji extends from 16° to 2° south latitude, and from 177° to 182° west longitude. It is said to comprise more than two hundred islands, of which about one hundred are permanently inhabited. The language throughout the archipelago is the same—with, however, various dialects and sub-dialects. Fiji is not included in any of the great divisions before mentioned, but in the character of the people and in their arts they are Melanesian. The exact relation this people bears to the other nations of Oceanica is, however, a problem that presents some difficulty. Dumont d'Urville,* who speaks of the Fijians as belonging to the black tribes of the Southern Ocean, observes that in many of their characteristic habits they resemble the Polynesians. Hale,† describing the Fijians, says that the cheek bones project forward as in the negro race, and not laterally as in the Mongol variety. Their colour is a chocolate-brown, or a hue midway between the jet-black of the negro and the brownish-yellow of the Polynesian. There are, however, various shades—the brown predominating in some and the copper in others; and, again, there are the *Tonga-Viti*—those of mixed Tongan and Fijian blood.

The Fijians, though fierce warriors and cannibals, are in many respects superior to the natives of Melanesia and Polynesia. Hale states that in every large district there are towns inhabited by people devoted to a particular trade or profession. In one all the citizens are warriors (*tamatai-valu*); in another, fishermen (*tunin-dau*); in another, carpenters (*matai-sau*); and so in like manner are the several villages

* *Voyage de L'Astrolabe*, Vol. IV., 1832; Notes, page 696.

† *United States Exploring Expedition*, Vol. VI., 1846, p. 48.

distinguished. All are under the direction of the head chief, who can, if he pleases, order the warriors to assist the carpenters or compel the carpenters to bear arms. They have also physicians (*Vu-ni-wai*) and midwives (*mbui-ni-ngone*), who are said to be skilful and to employ many of the arts and specifics that find favour amongst civilised nations. Hair-dressers (*Vu-ni-ulu*) are numerous. The manufacture of pottery is followed by women, who are termed *lewa tunindau*.

There is much traffic between the different towns, as well as between the different states and islands of the group. The medium of exchange is the teeth of the whale. The teeth are called *tambua*; and one tooth, some years ago, would purchase 1000 yams, or more, but the value has been greatly reduced by whalers, who were accustomed to buy provisions with the teeth they obtained. It may be supposed that recent changes have still further reduced the value of the ancient medium.

Tattooing (*nggia*) is confined amongst the Fijians to the women (not as in Polynesia, where men only as a rule are tattooed); the men, with a few exceptions, are exempt. The marks form a broad band around the loins and thighs. The tattooers are females, termed *lewa-vei-nggia*; and they are paid for their labour.

The weapons of the Fijians are usually large and very heavy. Some—and those not the largest—weigh twelve pounds. They are usually neatly ornamented, the forms being the zigzag, parallel raised bands, and the chevron. They do not paint their weapons red and white like the Australians and the natives of many parts of Melanesia, but they are wrapped with sinnet, very neatly braided.

DRESS, PERSONAL ORNAMENTS, ETC.

1. Wig, with inner network of twine, formed of cocoanut fibre.
2. Wig, with inner network of twine, formed of cocoanut fibre.

3. Wig, with inner network of twine, formed of cocoanut fibre.

4. Wig, with inner network of twine, formed apparently of the fibre of some root.

5. Wig, with inner coarse network of cocoanut fibre.

F. 6. Wig, with inner coarse lining of cane, like basket-work.

F. 7. Wig, with inner lining of cane basket-work.

8. Ornament of hair.

Note.—The Fijian expends much time and care in dressing his hair. The chiefs have hairdressers, who are skilful in producing strange effects by cunning arrangements of the stiff, wiry hair of their masters. Seldom are two heads exactly alike, but all are in accordance with approved designs. The Rev. Thomas Williams* says that “the best *coiffures* have a surprising and almost geometrical accuracy of outline, combined with a round softness of surface and uniformity of dye, which display extraordinary care, and merit some praise. They seem to be carved out of some solid substance, and are variously coloured. Jet black, blue black, ashy white, and several shades of blue prevail. Among young people bright red and flaxen are in favour. Sometimes two or more colours meet on the same head. Some heads are finished, both as to shape and colour, nearly like an English counsellor’s wig. In some the head is a spherical mass of jet black hair with a white roll in front, as broad as the hand; or, in lieu of this, a white oblong occupies the length of the forehead, the black passing down on either side. In each case the black projects further than the white hair. Some heads have all the ornamentation behind, consisting of a crowd of twisted cords ending in tassels. In others the cords give place to a large red roll, or a sandy projection falling on the neck. On one head all the hair is of a uniform height; but one-third in front is ashy or sandy, and the rest black, a sharply-defined separation dividing the two colours. Not a

* *Fiji and the Fijians*, Vol. I., 1858, chap. vi., pp. 157, 159.

few are so ingeniously grotesque as to appear as if done purposely to excite laughter. One has a large knot of fiery hair on his crown, all the rest of the head being bald; another has the most of his hair cut away, leaving three or four rows of small clusters, as if his head were planted with small paint brushes; a third has his head bare, except where a large patch projects over each temple. One, two, or three cords of twisted hair often fall from the right temple, a foot or 18 inches long. Some men wear a number of these braids so as to form a curtain at the back of the neck, reaching from one ear to the other. A mode that requires great care has the hair wrought into distinct locks, radiating from the head. Each lock is a perfect cone, about 7 inches long, having the base outwards, so that the surface of the hair is marked out into a great number of small circles, the ends being turned in, in each lock, towards the centre of the cone. In another kindred style the locks are pyramidal, the sides and angles of each being as regular as though formed of wood. All round the head they look like square black blocks, the upper tier projecting horizontally from the crown, and a flat space being left at the top of the head. When the hair, however, is not more than 4 inches long, this flat does not exist, but the surface consists of a regular succession of squares or circles. . . . Married women often wear their hair in the same style as the men, but not projecting to quite the same extent. . . . I have often girted men's heads which were 3 feet 10 inches, and one nearly 5 feet, in circumference."

The Fijians are excellent wig-makers, and that they are able to imitate the grotesque forms into which the hair-dressers torture the natural growth of hair on the living subject is perhaps the highest praise that could be given to them.

The wigs in the National Gallery are reddish-brown and black.

J.B.F. 9. *Masi*. A man's cloak. Coloured reddish-brown and white.

J.B.F. 10. *Masi*. Cloak, coloured reddish-brown and white.

J.B.F. 11. *Masi*. Twelve feet long, and 9 feet wide. Coloured reddish-brown, and brown and white; and with a border 21 inches in depth, exhibiting the characteristic Fijian diaper, and parallel lines in black, red, and white.

12. *Masi*. Three pieces. Two coloured reddish-brown and white, and one black and white.

12A. *Masi*. Coloured.

12B. *Masi*. Coloured.

12C. *Masi*. Coloured.

12E. *Masi*. White.

12F. Bark Cloth. White.

Note.—The dress of the men of Fiji is a sort of cloak of *masi*, usually about 6 or 10 yards in length. Some, however, are 100 yards in length, and the ends form long trains. The cloak or sash is passed between the legs, and wound two or three times round the loins, one end being secured in front, so as to fall over the knees like a curtain. The end is fastened behind in a bunch, or allowed to trail on the ground. Women are not allowed to wear *masi*.

Masi is made of the bark of the *malo*, or paper mulberry (*Broussonetia*). A plantation is like a nursery of young trees, the average height being 10 feet, and the girth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Rev. Mr. Williams* says that "the bark of the *malo* tree is taken off in strips as long as possible, and then steeped in water to facilitate the separation of the epidermis, which is effected by a large volute shell. In this state the *masi* is kept for some time, although fit for immediate use. A log, flattened on the top side, is so fixed as to spring a little, and on this the strips of *masi* are beaten with an *iki*, or mallet, about 2 inches square, and grooved longitudinally on three of its

* *Fiji and the Fijians*, Vol. I., 1858, chap. iv., pp. 65-67.

sides. Two lengths of the wet *masi* are generally beaten together, in order to secure greater strength, the gluten which they contain being sufficient to keep their fibres united. A 2-inch strip can thus be beaten out to the width of a foot and a half; but the length is at the same time reduced. The pieces are neatly lapped together with the starch of the taro, or arrow-root, boiled whole, and thus reach a length of many yards. I measured a dress intended for a king on a festive day, and found its length to be 180 yards. The 'widths' are also joined by the same means laterally, so as to form pieces of 15 or 30 feet square; and upon these the ladies exhaust their ornamenting skill. The middle of the square is printed with red-brown by the following process:—Upon a convex board several feet long are arranged parallel, at about a finger-width apart, thin straight strips of bamboo a quarter of an inch wide; by the side of these curved pieces formed of the mid-rib of cocoa-nut leaflets are arranged. Over the board thus prepared the cloth is laid and rubbed over with a dye obtained from the *lauai* (*Aleurites tribola*). The cloth, of course, takes the dye upon those parts which receive pressure, being supported by the slips beneath, and thus shows the same pattern in the colour employed. A stronger preparation of the same dye, laid on with a sort of brush, is used to divide the square into oblong compartments, with large round or radiated dots in the centre. The *kesa* or dye when good dries bright. Blank borders, 2 or 3 feet wide, are still left on two sides of the square; and to elaborate the ornamentation of these, so as to excite applause, is the pride of every Fijian lady. There is now an entire change of apparatus. The operator works on a plain board; the red dye gives place to a jet black; her pattern is now formed by a strip of banana leaf placed on the upper surface of the cloth. Out of the leaf is cut the pattern—not more than an inch long—which she wishes to print upon the border, and holds by her first and middle finger, pressing it down with the thumb. Then taking a soft pad of cloth steeped in the dye in her right

hand, she rubs it firmly over the stencil, and a fair sharp figure is made. The practised fingers of the women move quickly, but it is, after all, a tedious process. When finished these large squares are used as mosquito curtains, a comfort which the Fijian enjoys but of which his neighbours are ignorant. . . . On Kandavu a strong kind of masi is made, called *liti*, which is the work of men."

12G. Necklace of Whale's teeth (in case in hall).
Vau.

12H. Necklace of whales' teeth (in case in hall).

12I. Necklace of whales' teeth (in case in hall).

13. Necklace of whales' teeth.

13A. Necklace for a child, consisting of small rings of shell and wood.

14. Whale's tooth with braid of sinnet.

15. Whale's tooth with braid of sinnet.

16. Whales' teeth and a cylindrical ear ornament.

J.B.F. 17. Necklace composed of sections of shells with a large shell attached.

J.B.F. 18. Neck ornaments (two) formed of sections of shells.

J.B.F. 19. *Liku*. A woman's dress. Black.

20. *Liku*. Black.

21. *Liku*. Black.

22. *Liku*. Black, red-brown fastening.

J.B.F. 23. *Liku*. Short and not very broad strip of leaves, stained with turmeric.

24. Long and rather broad strips of leaves, coloured white, yellow, red, and black; and somewhat in the form of the *liku*.

J.B.F. 25. Dress Fringes, 6 inches in depth.

25A. Child's dress (*Liku*).

26. Looped band or belt, of braided hair.

J.B.F. 27. Comb.

J.B.F. 28. Comb.

Note.—The ornaments worn by the natives of Fiji, according to the Rev. Thomas Williams,* are white and pink armlets, and others made of a black wiry root or white cowries; ivory and shell finger-rings; knee and ankle bands with a rose-shaped knot; necklaces made of ivory, tortoise shell, dogs' teeth, bats' jaws, snake vertebrae, native beads ground out of shells, and foreign beads of glass; and breast ornaments, consisting of pearl-shells as large as a dessert plate, plain or edged with ivory, orange and white cowries, and crescents and circles formed of a boar's tusk. Chiefs and priests sometimes wear across the forehead a frontlet of small scarlet feathers fixed on palm-leaf, while a long black comb or tortoise-shell hairpin—*alias* "scratcher"—projects several inches beyond the right temple. Ear ornaments—not pendent, but passing through the lobe of the ear, and varying in size from the thickness of the finger to that of the wrist—are worn by both sexes. Some insert a white cowrie, and a few have the opening so distended as to admit a ring 10 inches in circumference.

WEAPONS.

CLUBS.

J.B.F. 29. Club. Forty-nine inches in length; diameter at the lower end 2 inches, and at the head $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Not ornamented. Wrapped with sinnet.

J.B.F. 30. Club. Forty-seven inches in length, about 2 inches in diameter at the lower end, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches near the head. Not ornamented. Partly wrapped with sinnet.

J.B.F. 31. Club. Forty-seven inches in length, and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Not ornamented. Partly wrapped with sinnet.

* *Fiji and the Fijians*, Vol. I., 1858, chap. vi., p. 159.

32. Club. Forty-four inches in length, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Ornamented with zigzag and parallel raised bands for a length of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the lower end.

33. Club. Forty-seven inches in length, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 2 inches in diameter. Ornamented with zigzag and parallel bands for rather more than 9 inches, having wedge-shaped or dentated figures as a border.

J.B.F. 34. Club. Forty inches in length. A rounded head. Not ornamented.

34A. Club. Thirty-nine inches in length. A rounded head. Not ornamented.

35. Club. Forty-one inches in length. For a space of 18 inches the head is knotted, advantage having been taken of the peculiarities of growth of the tree from which the club was cut. Rudely ornamented in one part with broad incised lines crossing each other at such an angle as to form rhomboidal figures.

J.B.F. 36. Club, or staff. Seventy inches in length and from eight-tenths of an inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Ornamented over a space of 16 inches.

J.B.F. 37. Club, or staff. Thirty inches in length and from seven-tenths to 1 inch in diameter. Not ornamented.

J.B.F. 38. Club. Thirty-eight inches in length. One end is conical, with a cup-shaped ornament below it; and the other is ornamented with rude, incised, almost herring-bone lines. This more resembles the club of the Tongans than any made by the Fijians.

39. Club. Forty-three inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. The head is apparently formed of the root of the tree. The projections are nine in number, and nearly symmetrical. The part to be grasped by the hand is ornamented in the usual manner.

40. Club.

41. Club.

J.B.F. 42. Club.

43. Club.

J.B.F. 44. Club.

J.B.F. 45. Club.

J.B.F. 46. Club.

47. Club.

J.B.F. 48. Club.

J.B.F. 49. Club.

Note.—All the clubs from No. 39 to 49 inclusive are of the same character. In some the part to be grasped by the hand is ornamented, and in others wrapped with sinnet. One (No. 49) is, as compared with the others, a very light weapon.

50. Curved club. Thirty-eight inches in length, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Head compressed globular, with seven rows of spikes so arranged as to appear like the extremities of long spikes proceeding from the shaft. Point sharp. Not ornamented.

J.B.F. 51. Curved club. Six rows of spikes. Not ornamented.

52. Curved club. Ten rows of spikes. Not ornamented.

53. Curved club. Six rows of spikes. A tooth and pieces of bone inlaid near the point. The part to be grasped by the hand very neatly ornamented.

J.B.F. 54. Curved club. The part to be grasped by the hand ornamented. A narrow zigzag line runs in a spiral from the lower end to the head.

55. Curved club. The part to be grasped by the hand ornamented. The pattern of the usual kind, and finely wrought.

J.B.F. 56. Curved club. Ornamented throughout its whole length. A narrow raised band crossing the pattern runs in a spiral form from the lower end to the head.

The clubs, 50 to 56 inclusive, are nearly all of the same form.

J.B.F. 57. Curved club. Thirty-eight inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Round from the lower end to the head, which presents two points—one point being apparently the base of a branch proceeding from the main stem.

57A. Curved club, wrapped with sinnet.

J.B.F. 58. Curved club, round.

J.B.F. 59. Curved club, round.

J.B.F. 60. Curved club. The head ornamented with rather shallow, elongated, elliptical punch-marks in not very regular rows. Portion wrapped with sinnet.

J.B.F. 61. Curved club. Forty-two inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Head angular, edges sharp. A portion wrapped with leaves and bands of sinnet; variously coloured, and so arranged as to form a pattern. The weight of this weapon is $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

62. Curved club.

J.B.F. 63. Curved club. The part to be grasped by the hand is ornamented.

64. Carved club. Inner surface of the head carved into ridges. Wrapped with sinnet.

65. Curved club. Inner surface of the head covered with raised hexagonal and rhomboidal figures, formed by rather deeply-incised lines. Zig-zag between parallel bands near the lower point of the head, the upper point being flat and broad.

66. Curved club. Head, wedge-shaped. Ornamented, chequer and zig-zag lines between parallel bands. Wrapped with sinnet and a leaf neatly tied in knots.

67. Curved club. Head, wedge-shaped and covered with figures formed by deeply-incised lines crossing each diagonally. Pierced with four holes, quatre-foil.

F

The change in the form of these clubs, though the general outline is preserved, is worthy of note. Those first described are round from the handle to the head; the next succeeding, angular; and the last, thin, broad, and wedge-shaped.

68. Club. Forty-five inches in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in width at the broadest part. Handle round, head flat and notched over a space of fifteen inches. It is so carved as to present eight wooden teeth on each side, in form somewhat resembling shark's teeth.

J.B.F. 69. Club. Forty-four inches in length, and nearly 5 inches in breadth at the broadest part. Handle round; head flat and paddle-shaped. This weapon is profusely ornamented in every part. The patterns in the several divisions, formed by incised or raised lines, are all different. It is encircled by four raised bands, increasing in width towards the head, and there are figures of men and animals on both sides.

70. Paddle-shaped club. Forty-two inches in length; wrapped with sinnet.

J.B.F. 71. Paddle-shaped club. Wrapped with sinnet.

72. Paddle-shaped club. Eight pieces of bone inlaid.

73. Paddle-shaped club. Ornamented in every part. Pattern in some parts almost obliterated.

J.B.F. 74. Paddle-shaped club. Greatest breadth 18 inches. Edges very sharp. A central ridge, to give strength, on each side.

75. Paddle-shaped club. Imperfect.

75A. Paddle-shaped club. Four feet in length. Partly encased in a sheath of matting, having zig-zag lines and a diamond pattern in bands. The matting is a shining yellow, and the patterns are worked in red and black. The ornamentation much resembles that of the Solomon Islanders.

J.B.F. 76. *Ula*. A club with a handle 12 inches in

length, and six-tenths of an inch in diameter. Head nearly round, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. This club is used as a missile.

J.B.F. 77. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 78. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 79. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 80. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 81. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 82. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 83. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 84. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 85. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 86. *Ula.*

87. *Ula.*

88. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 89. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 90. *Ula.*

91. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 92. *Ula.*

J.B.F. 93. *Ula.*

94. *Ula.*

95. *Ula.*

96. *Ula.*

97. *Ula.*

98. *Ula.*

99. *Ula.*

99A. *Ula.*

99B. *Ula.*

The small clubs, called *Ula*, are carried in the hand or stuck in the girdle, and they are used much in the same manner as the knob-kerries in South Africa.

The knobs of some of those in the National Gallery are globular and smooth, but formed evidently of the

root of a tree; others are cut into symmetrical patterns, and the greater number are ornamented in the place intended to be grasped by the hand.

The Fijians paid much attention to their clubs. The club was their favourite weapon. One form of the *dromo*, as remarked by the Rev. Mr. Williams,* resembles the spiked mace of the Scythians; the *dui* approaches the double axe of the Phrygians, and the *totokea* is like a spiked hammer. Many of the clubs are made in the house, but some are cut out of trees that have been trained to grow in a certain manner. The *kau loa* is preserved just as it comes from the woods, and one side of the *waka* is formed while the tree is growing, and requires attention for several months. The *mada* and the *dromu* are young trees, torn up by the roots, which are cut off nearly close, so as to form a knotty mace. The *nokonoko*, or iron wood (*casuarina*), is used chiefly for clubs.

The clubs belonging to distinguished warriors have remarkable names: one is named *A sautu, lamolamora*, "For War, though all be at peace;" another, *Na tagi, ka kere bole*, "The weeping" (i.e., for the dead I slew) "urges me to action;" while a third is styled *Veitalakote*, "The disperser;" and a fourth, *Kadiga ni damuni*, "Damaging beyond hope."

SPEARS.

J.B.F. 100. Spear. Eleven feet ten inches in length. Numerous barbs, varying in length from less than 7 inches to 15 inches, and cut out of the solid wood.

J.B.F. 101. Spear. Twelve feet nine inches in length. Numerous barbs cut out of the solid wood. Strengthened by bands of sinnet.

J.B.F. 102. Spear. Twelve feet nine inches in length. Numerous barbs cut out of the solid wood.

103. Spear. Eleven feet ten inches in length. Numerous barbs cut out of the solid wood. Strengthened by bands of sinnet.

* *Fiji and the Fijians*, Vol. I., 1858, chapter iii., page 57.

104. Spear. Eleven feet nine inches in length. Numerous barbs cut out of the solid wood. Strengthened by bands of sinnet.

104A. Spear. Nine feet four inches in length. Barbed.

105. Spear. Eleven feet in length. Numerous small barbs, the parts undercut being strengthened by bands of sinnet.

105A. Spear. Twelve feet two inches in length. Barbed.

J.B.F. 106. Spear. Twelve feet five inches in length. Numerous small barbs, extending over a space of 31 inches.

107. Spear. Eleven feet four inches in length. Numerous small barbs; the lines of barbs being alternately downwards and upwards. Ornamented with wrappings of sinnet. This spear is like one usually found in Tonga.

107A. Spear. Twelve feet nine inches in length. Barbed.

108. Spear. Total length, 11 feet 5 inches. Four barbed prongs, each 36 inches in length. Strengthened and ornamented with wrappings of sinnet.

108A. Spear. Twelve feet in length. The barbs, cut out of the solid wood, extend over a space of 31 inches, the upper barbs of the lower sets pointing forward and the lower backward. This spear is cut into an openwork pattern.

J.F.B. 109. Prong of a trident (so marked). Barbed. Forty inches in length.

110. Spear. Total length, 12 feet 2 inches. Four smooth prongs, each 48 inches in length and about 1 inch in diameter at the thickest part. Strengthened and ornamented with wrappings of sinnet.

111. Spear. Total length, 10 feet 9 inches. Four smooth prongs. Wrapped with sinnet.

112. Spear. Seven feet four inches in length. Barbs of bone, tied to the wood with twine, and strengthened with gum. Below the first set of barbs the wood swells into a slightly oval form, and it is ornamented. A portion of the slender shaft is wrapped with a plaiting of grass or cane of a bright-yellow colour.

This exactly resembles a spear in use amongst the natives of the Hervey Islands.

There are various forms of spears or javelins in Fiji, a few having as many as four prongs, and showing a round, square, or semi-circular section. The barbs of some are formed of the sharp tail-bone of the sting-ray, and others are cut out of the solid wood. Not seldom the wood is cunningly chosen, being of a kind that swells and bursts when moistened, so that the barbs cannot be extracted. These weapons are usually exceedingly well made, the patterns being highly ornamented, and, where a bold open-work pattern is employed, very elegant; but perhaps not so strong as those less elaborately finished.

The natives give names to their spears as well as to their clubs, and they are not of such a character as to inspire courage in the breasts of their enemies.

IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

STONE IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

113. Adze. Head of very dense compact basalt. Handle lashed to the head with sinnet. Not ornamented.

114. Adze. Head of very dense compact basalt.

115. Stone head for adze. Very dense compact basalt.

116. Stone head for adze. Very dense compact basalt.

117. Stone head for adze. Very dense compact basalt.

U. 117A. Stone head for adze (in case in hall).

U. 117B. Stone head for adze (in case in hall).

J.B.F. 118. Adze. Head of iron. Modern.

BASKETS.

119. Basket, or bag.

120. Basket, or bag.

WATER-VESSELS, ETC.

121. Vessel of earthenware, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 12 inches in depth. Slightly ornamented. One orifice.

122. Vessel of earthenware, about 11 inches in length, 9 inches in breadth, and 11 inches in depth. Ornamented with parallel lines and dots, triangles filled in with minute pattern of waved or angular lines and raised dots. Two orifices.

123. Vessel of earthenware, about 9 inches in diameter. The upper part somewhat resembles the carapace of a turtle. Ornamented with lines in a feather-like pattern. Two orifices, one with a stopper of earthenware.

124. Vessel of earthenware. Globular; about 6 inches in diameter. Upper part ornamented. The pattern somewhat resembling that which would result if the clay had been wrapped with twine. Two orifices. Small handle, consisting of four stems conjoined.

J.B.F. 125. Vessel of earthenware. Compressed globular. About 5 inches in diameter. Two orifices. Small handle.

J.B.F. 126. Vessel of earthenware. Small canoe

shaped. The upper part ornamented. Two orifices. Small handle.

127. Vessel of earthenware. Compound form. Ornamented. Five globular vessels united with a handle springing from the top of each and joined. Two orifices.

128. Vessel of earthenware. Compound form. Consisting of four globular vessels, with a handle springing from each and joined. Ornamented. Two orifices.

129. Vessel of earthenware. Compound form. Four vessels conjoined, with handles. Ornamented. Two orifices.

130. Vessel of earthenware. Compound form. Two oval vessels conjoined, and with a handle. Ornamented. Two orifices.

131. Vessel of earthenware. Compound form. Two oval vessels conjoined. Ornamented. Two orifices.

J.B.F. 132. Vessel of earthenware. Compound form. Two oval vessels conjoined, and with a handle. Two orifices.

The Fijian is remarkable amongst the South Sea Islanders for the excellence of his pottery, and for the elegance of the designs he employs. Not one product of his art can be said to be mean in conception. Those in the National Gallery are nearly all of reddish-brown or red ware, and though but slightly ornamented, are, because of the forms given to them, well worthy of study. They are not large specimens, but the Fijian is able to make large pots. Their ordinary cooking vessels contain from five to ten gallons, but some are enormous—of the capacity of a hogshead. The natives employ in this manufacture red and blue clays tempered with sand; and their apparatus, the Rev. Mr. Williams* says, is simple enough, consisting only “of a ring-like cushion, four flat mallets (*tata*), and a round flat stone; and yet the pots are often

* *Fiji and the Fijians*, Vol. I., 1858, chapter iv., pages 70—71.

made with as true an outline as if they had been turned with a wheel. Lines and figures are traced on the vessels while yet moist; and after drying a few days, a number of them are placed together and covered over with very light fuel—such as reeds, nut leaves, grass, &c.; this is set on fire, and by the time it is burnt out the pots are baked. While yet hot, such as are to be glazed are rubbed over with the resin of a species of pine. They are now fit for the market. Women have the making of pottery entirely in their own hands, and the art moreover seems to be confined to the women of sailors and fishermen.”

The pots are glazed with the gum or resin of the *Dakua*, or Fijian kauri-pine (*Dammara vitiensis*, Seem.), which is not unlike the *Dammara Australis*, or kauri-pine of New Zealand.

As may be conjectured, the pots are not very durable.

J.B.F. 133. Water vessels. Cocoa-nuts (two), kept together by two strands of sinnet, the ends passing through holes in the fruits, and prevented from coming out by two short pieces of wood.

J.B.F. 134. *Yang-gono*, or *Ya-gono*. Cup. Portion of cocoa-nut. Glazed.

J.B.F. 135. *Yang-gono*, or *Ya-gono*. Cup. Portion of cocoa-nut. Glazed.

136. *Ya-gono*, or *Kava*, or *Ava*. Bowl. The large Kava-Bowl. Diameter, 35 inches.

137. Large Kava-Bowl. Diameter, 32 inches.

138. Kava-Bowl. Diameter, 26 inches.

139. Kava-Bowl. Oval. Longer diameter, 20 inches; shorter, 13 inches.

The large Kava-Bowl is indispensable to the state of a chief in Fiji. The Rev. Mr. Williams* says that, “like the inhabitants of the groups eastward, the Fijians drink an infusion of the *Piper methysticum*,

* *Fiji and the Fijians*, Vol. I., 1858, chapter vi., pages 141—142.

generally called *Ava* or *Kava*—its name in the Tongan and other languages. In Fiji, however, it is termed *Yagona*. This beverage is not so commonly in use on *Vanua Levu* and some parts of *Viti Levu*, as it is on the other islands, where it is frequently the case that the chiefs drink it as regularly as we do coffee. Some old men assert that the true Fijian mode of preparing the root is by grating, as is still the practice in two or three places; but in this degenerate age the Tongan custom of chewing is almost universal, the operation nearly always being performed by young men. More form attends the use of this narcotic on Somosomo than elsewhere. Early in the morning the king's herald stands in front of the royal abode, and shouts at the top of his voice, '*Yagona!*' Hereupon all within hearing respond in a sort of scream, '*Mama!*'—'Chew it!' At this signal the chiefs, priests, and leading men gather round the well-known bowl, and talk over public affairs, or state the work assigned for the day, while their favourite draught is being prepared. When the young men have finished the chewing, each deposits his portion in the form of a round dry ball in the bowl, the inside of which thus becomes studded over with a large number of these separate little masses. The man who has to make the grog takes the bowl by the edge and tilts it towards the king, or, in his absence, to the chief appointed to preside. A herald calls the king's attention to the slanting bowl, saying, 'Sir, with respects, the *yagona* is collected.' If the king thinks it enough, he replies, in a low tone, '*Loba!*'—'Wring it'—an order which the herald communicates to the man at the bowl in a louder voice. The water is then called for and gradually poured in, a little at first, and then more, until the bowl is full or the master of the ceremonies says, 'Stop!' the operator in the meantime gathering up and compressing the chewed root."

The straining of the mixture is an art to be acquired only by practice. It is fully described by Mariner. The strainer is composed of a quantity of the fine fibrous *Vau* (*hibiscus*) which is spread over the sur-

face of the infusion, on which it floats, and the man to whom the work of freeing the fluid from the solids with which it is mixed has a difficult operation to perform. By skilful manipulation, however, the work is effected. Then those entitled to partake of the drink produce the *Yagona* cups—formed of the half of a cocoa-nut—and the herald repeats a prayer. A libation is made, and if the king be present, a cup-bearer, in a stooping attitude, approaches him and hands him a cup. He pours out a few drops—the libation—and then drinks, while the whole company chant, "*Ma-nai di-na. La-ba-si-ye: a-ta-mai-ye: ai-na-ce-a-toka: Wo-ya! yi! yi! yi!*" All now clap their hands together, there is a shout; and the cup-bearer carries the *Yagona* to the next in rank, and then to the next, until each has partaken of the morning cup.

Very few of the females drink *Yagona*.

140. Priest's bowl.

141. Priest's bowl.

142. Priest's bowl.

142A. Priest's bowl.

142B. Priest's bowl.

SUNSHADES, FANS, ETC.

143. Sun-shade.

J.B.F. 144. Sun-shade.

J.B.F. 145. Sun-shade.

146. Sun-shade.

147. Sun-shade.

148. Fan.

149. Fan.

150. Fan.

151. Fan.

152. Fan.

152A. Fan.

J.B.F. 153. *Roi-roi*, or mosquito whip, or, as it is sometimes termed, the Orator's Flapper. The native, it is said, usually holds the *Roi-roi* in his hand while he speaks in council.

J.B.F. 154. *Roi-roi*.

TOOLS, ETC.

J.B.F. 155. *Iki*, or mallet, used in the manufacture of *Masi* for beating the bark of the malo tree. Square head, with longitudinal grooves on three sides.

J.B.F. 156. *Tata*, or flat mallet, of soft and very light wood, used by the women when making pots of earthenware.

J.B.F. 157. *Tata*, or mallet.

J.B.F. 158. *Tata*, or mallet.

J.B.F. 159. Wooden spoon.

J.B.F. 160. A pruning knife of tortoise-shell—used for pruning bananas. The shaft is usually ten feet in length.

J.B.F. 161. Cannibal Fork.

J.B.F. 162. Cannibal Fork.

163. Cannibal Fork.

164. Cannibal Fork.

165. Cannibal Fork.

Human bodies (*bakolo*) were generally cooked alone. It was seldom that a man and a boar were cooked in the same oven—and the dishes and forks used for banqueting on human flesh were strictly *tabu* for any other purpose. The forks were used for taking up morsels of human flesh when cooked as a hash, in which form it was, it seems, generally preferred.

165A. Bone awl.

J.B.F. 166. Sinnet—commonly used by fishermen.

J.B.F. 167. Sinnet.

J.B.F. 167A. Fibre from the husk of the cocoa-nut.

J.B.F. 167B. Fishing net of very fine twine.

167c. Net of very fine twine.

Sinnet is composed of the fibre of the cocoanut husk. It is dried by baking, and combed out and braided. It is used by the Fijians for nets, to lash together the pieces of wood of which their canoes are made, and for wrapping. When it is braided the natives wind it either into a roll, a double cone, an oval, honey-comb, or round ball, or keep it in plain hanks. Some of their balls of sinnet have been seen as high as nine feet and thirteen feet in circumference. Sinnet has been long regarded as a very valuable production.

J.B.F. 168. Pillow of wood.

J.B.F. 169. Pillow of wood.

170. Pillow of wood.

J.B.F. 171. Pillow of wood.

J.B.F. 172. Pillow of bamboo, with wooden feet.

J.B.F. 173. Pillow of bamboo, with wooden feet.

CANOES, ETC.

174. Model of a *Drua*, or double canoe.

J.B.F. 175. Model of a single canoe.

J.B.F. 176. Two pieces of wood with fastenings of sinnet, showing how the planks of canoes are put together.

J.B.F. 177. Two pieces of wood with fastenings of sinnet, showing how the planks of canoes are put together.

The Fijians, though not bold sailors, were formerly very skilful in building canoes, excelling their neighbours, the Friendly Islanders. The Rev. Mr. Williams* makes the following statements respecting the building of canoes by the carpenters of Fiji:—"A keel is laid in two or three pieces, carefully scarfed together. From this the sides are built up, without ribs, in a number of pieces, varying in length from 3 to 20 feet. The edge of each piece has on the inside a flange; as the large pieces are worked in, openings of very irregular form are left to be filled in, as suitable pieces may be found. When it is recollected that the edges of the planks are by no means straight, it will be seen that considerable skill is required in securing neat joints; yet the native carpenters effect this with surprising success. After the edges are fitted together, holes of about three-eighths of an inch in diameter are bored a hand-breadth apart, having an oblique direction inwards so as to have their outlet in the flange; the holes in the edge of the opposite board are made to answer these exactly. A white pitch from the bread-fruit tree, prepared with an extract from the cocoa-nut kernel, is spread uniformly on both edges, and over this a strip of fine *masi* is laid, which is burnt through with a small fire-stick, where it covers the holes. The piece, or *vono*, is now ready for fixing, which is done by what is commonly, but wrongly, called 'sewing;' the native word better describes the process, and means 'to bind.' The *vono* being lifted to its place, well plaited but not large sinnet is passed through the hole in the top flange, so as to come out through the lower one; the end is then inserted in the sinnet further on, and the sinnet run rapidly through the hole until eight or twelve loose turns are taken; the inserted end is then sought and laid on the round projection formed by the united flanges, and fastened there by drawing one turn of the sinnet tightly over it; the other turns are then tightened, the last but one being made a tie to the last. The spare sinnet is now cut off close, and the operation

* *Fiji and the Fijians*, Vol. I., 1858, chapter iv., pages 73 and 74.

repeated at the next hole. The bindings, already very strong, have their power increased by fine wedges of hardwood, to the number of six or seven, being driven in opposite directions under the sinnet, whereby the greatest possible pressure is obtained."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

J.B.F. 178. Trumpet or war-horn (*Triton tritonis*), the favourite instrument of the native fishermen.

J.B.F. 179. Nose flute.

J.B.F. 180. Bamboo, perforated, and ornamented with incised lines in various patterns.

J.B.F. 181. Bamboo, ornamented, the pattern having been burnt in. May have been used as an ear ornament, or as a drinking vessel, or for carrying the milk of the cocoa-nut.

J.B.F. 182. Bamboo, 40 inches in length.

The musical instruments of the Fijians are the conch-shell; the nose-flute; the Jew's harp made of a strip of bamboo; the Pandean pipes; a long stick used in the dance; and large and small drums, made of a log hollowed out in the form of a trough, and having cross pieces left near the ends. Bamboos are also used as drums.

J.B.F. 183. Reed used in the sport known as *tiga* or *ulutoa*. Forty-six inches in length, and with a conical head. The game is played by throwing the instrument from the fore-finger; which, when this is adroitly done, skims along the ground to a distance of 100 yards or more. Each village has near it a level space kept clear of grass for the practice of the sport.

The instrument somewhat resembles the *Weet-weet* of the Victorians.

184. Dorsal buckler or carapace of the Turtle—of which tools, &c., are made.

185. Model of a *Buri*, or Fijian temple. Made of sinnet.

The *Buri* or *Bure* is described by Mr. Williams* as a very useful place. It is the Council Chamber and Town Hall. Small parties of strangers are often entertained in it, and the head persons in the village use it even as a sleeping-place. Though built expressly for the purposes of religion, it is less devoted to them than to any others. Around it plantains and bread-fruit trees are often found, and *Yagona* is grown at the foot of the terrace, the produce of each being reserved for the priests and old men.

* *Fiji and the Fijians*, Vol. I., 1858, chapter vii., page 222.

IV.—ROTUMA, OR GRANVILLE ISLAND.

ROTUMA, which is situated in $12^{\circ} 30'$ of north latitude, and $177^{\circ} 15'$ of east longitude, and distant 300 miles from any other land, cannot properly be included in Polynesia, Melanesia, or Micronesia. Hale states that the inhabitants resemble the Caroline Islanders in their appearance and character, but their customs assimilate them rather to the Polynesians. They are tattooed over the middle of the body, and on the breast and arms they have light marks, somewhat like a row of arrow heads.

1A. Spear, of hard, dark wood, 9 feet in length, and half-an-inch in diameter at the thickest part. Pointed at both ends, and well-balanced. Similar to spears that are thrown with the loop.

V.—POLYNESIA.

THAT division of Oceanica which comprises Polynesia proper, includes the following islands, viz.:—The Navigator's or Samoa Islands, the Friendly Islands, New Zealand, the Society Islands, the Hervey Islands, the Austral Islands, Gambier Group, the Low or Dangerous Archipelago, the Marquesas Islands, and the Sandwich Islands. There are, within the same area, many smaller clusters and single islands, as Fakaafo or Bowditch Island, with other smaller islands near it; Tracy's Island, Depeyster's Island, Ellice's Island, Cocoa and Traitor's Islands, or Nuia; Good Hope Island, or New Nuia; the Horn Islands, Wallis's Island, or Uea; Tikopia (the most westerly island that is known to be inhabited by natives, whose physiognomy, language, and character are Polynesian), Fotuna, or Erronau, and Nuia (or Immer), two small islands east of Tanna, one of the New Hebrides; Chatham Island, east of New Zealand; Savage Island, east of Friendly Group; Penrhyn Island, west of the Marquesas; and Easter Island, or Vaihu, the most easterly of the Polynesian Islands.

The physical character of the natives of these islands is not uniform throughout; there are differences so great as to suggest a mixture of races; but in form, in colour, and in the hair they present a contrast to the Melaneseans.

No general description will serve to convey a correct impression of the appearance of the Polynesian throughout the vast region which his race inhabits. Some, even within the compass of one group, differ greatly from one another. Though generally they do not exceed the common stature, many are above six feet in height, have broad shoulders, stout and strong limbs, and generally a muscular appearance, and those among them who are not compelled to labour often

attain a remarkable degree of corpulency. Many of their faces are quite European, but a fulness at the point of the nose is a peculiarity which is rarely if ever absent. Their colour is also various. Some of the women have pale olive complexions, and might be deemed almost fair, whilst others are darker than copper-brown, with rough skins unpleasant to the touch. The natural colour of the hair is usually black, but dyes are used, and not seldom a head is ornamented with a mass of purple, brown, or orange-coloured hair. When left to grow naturally the hair is commonly straight or waving, and thick and strong, though often somewhat harsh and dry.

The Polynesians are bold and enterprising navigators, often taking long voyages, and managing their craft invariably with skill and judgment. The canoes of the Polynesians are usually provided with the outrigger, which in its simplest form is a log of wood lying parallel to the vessel, and fastened to it. Its use is to prevent the canoe from upsetting. The sail is triangular, broad at the top and narrow at the point where it is fastened to the prow. In New Zealand, where the natives can easily procure large trees, the outrigger is not required. They make their canoes of sufficient breadth of beam to sail safely without such aids as those required by the natives of the smaller islands. In one part of Polynesia—at the Gambier group—it is said that canoes are unknown. The people use rafts, which are propelled by paddles or sails.

The canoes most commonly in use at the Friendly Islands are made to sail with either end foremost. The sail is carried from one end of the canoe to the other, and the same side is always to leeward. This is the form of canoe usually found in the Micronesian Archipelago, and has been borrowed, it is believed, from the Fijians.

Some of the canoes are 100 feet in length, and are capable of carrying two hundred warriors.

The weapons of the Polynesians are the club, the spear, and the sling. The spear is not propelled by

the throwing-stick as amongst the Australians, nor by the loop as in New Caledonia and Mallicollo ; it is used either as a lance or as a javelin, with the hand alone. The bow, which is perhaps the most dangerous of the weapons of war in Melanesia, is not found amongst the Polynesians, except as a plaything. It is used in their sports, but not in war.

The liquor known as Kava or 'Ava, prepared from the root of the *Piper methysticum*, which is found growing on all the high islands of the Pacific, is drunk by all, or nearly all, the natives of Polynesia.

The following account of the weapons of the Polynesians is extracted from Ellis's *Polynesian Researches*:—*

“Originally their weapons were simple, and formed of wood. They consisted of the spear, which the natives called *patia* or *tao*, made with the wood of the coconut tree, or of the *aito*, iron-wood, or casuarina. It was 12 or 18 feet long, and about an inch or an inch and a half in diameter at the middle or the lower end, but tapering off to a point at the other. The spears of the inhabitants of the Rurutu, and other of the Austral Islands, are remarkable for their great length and elegant shape, as well as for the high polish with which they are finished.

“The *omore*, or club, was another weapon used by them. It was always made of the *aito*, or iron-wood, and was principally of two kinds—either short and heavy, like a bludgeon, for the purpose of close combat, or long, and furnished with a broad, lozenge-shaped blade. The Tahitians did not often carve or ornament their weapons; but by the inhabitants of the southern islands they were frequently very neatly, though partially, carved. The inhabitants of the Marquesas carve their spears, and ornament them with human hair; and the natives of the Hervey Islands, with the Friendly and Fijian islanders, construct their weapons with taste, and carve them with remarkable ingenuity.

* *Polynesian Researches*, Vol. I., chapter xii., pages 296—301. 2nd Ed. n.d.

"The *paebo* was a terrific sort of weapon, although it was principally used at the *heva*, or seasons of mourning. It resembled, in some degree, a club; but having the inner side armed with large sharks' teeth it was not used for striking a blow, but for almost emboweling those assailed. Another weapon of the same kind resembled a short sword; but, instead of one blade, it had three, four, or five. It was usually made of a forked *aito* branch; the central and exterior branches, after having been pointed and polished, were armed along the outside with a thick line of shark's teeth, very firmly fixed in the wood. This was only used in close combat, and, when applied to the naked bodies of the combatants, must have been a terrific weapon. The bowels or lower parts of the body were attacked with it, not for the purpose of piercing, as a dagger is used, but drawn across like a saw.

"They do not use the *patia*, or dagger, of the Sandwich Island, but substitute an equally fatal weapon, the *aero fai*, a serrated back-bone of the sting-ray, and the *hoto*, a short dart-like weapon, barbed and pointed with this or other fish-bones, which, being rugged on the edges and barbed towards the point, is very destructive in a dexterous hand. Some of the natives of the Palliser Islands used the *ihi*, javelin or short spear, while fighting at a distance; and the South Sea Islanders use the *tiora*—a polished dart about three feet long, cast from the hand—generally in their naval engagements, but occasionally on land. The *paro*, or large mother-of-pearl oyster shell, was also used in cutting the throats or severing the head from the bodies of those who were overcome.

"The dress and ornaments of the warriors of Tahiti and the adjacent islands were singular, and unlike those of most savage nations, being often remarkably cumbersome. Their helmets, though less elegant and imposing than the fine Grecian-formed helmet of the Hawaiians, were adapted to produce considerable effect. Some of the Tahitians wore only a fillet or bandage round the temples; but many had a quantity of cloth bound round in the form of a high turban, which not

only tended to increase their apparent stature, but broke the force of a blow from a club or a thrust from a spear.

"The most elegant head-dresses, however, were those worn by the inhabitants of the Austral Islands, Tubuai, Rurutu, &c. Their helmets were considerably diversified in form, some resembling a tight round cap fitted closely to the head, with a light plume waving on the summit. Those used by the natives of Tubuai and High Island resembled an officer's cocked hat, worn with the ends projecting over each shoulder, the front beautifully ornamented with the green and red wing and tail feathers of a species of paroquet. The Rurutuan helmet is graceful in appearance and useful in the protection it affords to the head of the wearer. It was a cap fitted to the head, and reaching to the ears, made with thick, stiff native cloth on a cane frame-work. The lower part of the front is ornamented with bunches of beautiful red and green feathers, tastefully arranged, and above these a line of the long slender tail-feathers of the tropic, or man-of-war bird, is fixed on a wicker frame; the hinder part of the cap is covered with long flowing human hair of a light-brown or fawny colour, said to be human beard. This is fastened to a slight net-work attached to the crown of the helmet; and being detached from any other part, often floats wildly in the wind, and increases the agitated appearance of the wearer.

"On each side, immediately above the ears, numerous pieces of mother-of-pearl and other shells are fastened, not as plates or scales, but depending in a bunch, and attached to the helmet by a strong cord, similar to those passing under the chin, by which the helmet is fastened to the head. These shells, when shaken by the movements of the wearer's head, produce a rattling noise, which heightens the din of savage warfare."

"The Rurutuan helmet, though more complete and useful, was far less imposing than the *fan* worn by the Georgian and Society Islanders. This was also a cap fitted closely to the head, surrounded by a cylindrical structure of cane-work, ornamented with the dark,

glossy feathers of aquatic birds. The hollow crown frequently towered 2 or 3 feet above the head, and, being curved at the top, appeared to nod or bend with every movement of the wearer. This was a head dress in high esteem, and worn only by distinguished men, who were generally sought out by the warriors in the opposing army. To subdue or kill a man who wore a *fan* was one of the greatest feats. I have been often told, by a gigantic man who resided some time in my house, and was one of the warriors of Eimeo, that when the army of the enemy has come in sight, they used to look out for the *fan* rising above the rest of the army, and when they have seen one, pointing to it, animate each other by the exclamation, 'The man with the *fan* ; ha ! whosoever shall obtain him, it will be enough.' But, however imposing in appearance these high helmets may have been, they afforded no defence ; and, although formed only of cane-work and feathers, must have been inconvenient."

"The slingers, and the most light and agile among the fighting men, wore, in battle, only a *maro*, a loose mantle, or *ahubu*.

"Some of the fighting men wore a kind of armour of net-work, formed by small cords, wound round the body and limbs so tight as merely to allow of the unencumbered exercise of the legs and arms, and not to impede the circulation of the blood : or the *Ruuruu*, a kind of wooden armour for the breast, back, and sides, covered with successive folds of thick cloth, bound on with ropes. Over this a costly cloth was spread. The head was guarded with a corresponding quantity of cloth ; and thus defended, the warrior, secure against either club or spear, was generally stationed with the main body of the army, though so encumbered as to render retreat impracticable, and, in the event of the defeat of his companions, was invariably captured or slain. In general the dress of the Tahitian warriors must have been exceedingly troublesome. To make an imposing appearance and defend their persons, seems to have been the only ends at which they aimed ; differing greatly in this respect from the Hawaiians, who

seldom thought of guarding themselves, but adopted a dress that would least impede their movements."

a.—New Zealand.

It is said that the natives of New Zealand have no general name for the whole group; but two names were given by Cook for the principal divisions—*Te Vai Pounamu*, which means "the water of Jade," and is, according to Hale, the name of a lake in the Northern Island near which jade is found; and *He ahi no Maui*, or "The Offspring of Maui," which is sometimes employed by the natives in allusion to the prevalent belief that their island was produced by the god Maui.

The Rev. Richard Taylor* says that the only name the natives had for the North Island was *Te Ika A Maui*, being literally the fish of Maui, the Maori Creator, who first drew up the land from the deep. The same author is of opinion that there are two races in New Zealand—that the Melanesian preceded the Polynesian, and that the remains of the older race are to be found everywhere in New Zealand, especially among the *Nga-ti-ka-hunu*, to which the derisive name of *Pokerekahu*—Black Kumara—is applied. He adds that the Ware Kāuri, or Chatham Isles, were up to a very late date inhabited by a portion of this dark race until the Maori found his way there by the aid of whalers, and subjected them to his rule. . . . They are called *Moriori*, but are more generally known as *Kiri waka papa*, or bare sides, also by the term of *Paraki wara*, a corruption of the English word blackfellow.

Hale and other distinguished ethnologists are, however, of opinion that the difference of appearance in the natives is due simply to their different modes of life, the one (the lighter) being idle and luxurious, and the other (the darker) workers, half-starved and ill-clad.

* *Te Ika A Maui*, 1855, chapter ii., pages 13 and 18.

The colour of the New Zealanders—and those only that are true Polynesians are here referred to—is a light clear brown, varying in shade, in some lighter than that of a native of Southern Europe, and in others—those of inferior birth—much darker. Their features are prominent and tolerably regular; and their physiognomy seldom bears traces of ferocity, but is usually intelligent, open, and pleasing. The eyes are dark-hazel, and those of some are large and beautiful.

Many of the men are tall and muscular, and few incline to obesity. In appearance they resemble the natives of the Sandwich Islands and Samoa, but are stronger and more active in their movements.

The New Zealanders' confine tattooing to the face and thighs, and they adopt numerous spiral and curving lines, the arrangement of which constitute the *moko* of the man. Amongst the women the tattooing extends only to the lips and chin, though some amongst them have their ankles also marked. Tattooing in New Zealand, as in the Society Islands, is adopted merely for purposes of ornamentation, and not as in Samoa, Tonga, and other islands, for decency's sake.

Hale says that in New Zealand the class of chiefs, properly speaking, does not exist. Every tribe has its *rangatira rahi*; rendered "High chief," but the more exact translation would be "chief citizen," or "Head Freeman." The office is not hereditary, but of course is from circumstances often confined to one family.

The weapons of war of the New Zealanders before they obtained fire-arms from Europeans were the spear (now used only on occasions of ceremony), the *merai* of wood, or stone, or bone; the *patu*, or club; and a sort of dagger.

The staff of office, ornamented with feathers, though it might on occasions do duty as a weapon, was carried by men of rank when they made their appearance in public, and was used to give effect to their oratory when addressing an assembly.

The stone *merai*—often formed of very fine green jade or nephrite—recalls to recollection a weapon also formed of jade which is in use in New Caledonia.

In New Zealand, where the trees which furnish bark suitable for making cloth are not found, the natives make mats of the leaves of the flax-plant (*phormium tenax*). These mats are woven on a frame.

The natives are ingenious in carving designs on their canoes, their boxes, the posts of their pahi, and their implements; many of the designs are elaborately wrought, but the chief feature in all of them is the loop-coil. The representations of the human face and figure are always grotesque.

1. Mat or Cloak. The fringe on one side having numerous cylindrical ornaments, each marked black and yellow, in bands.

2. Native Cloth, being portion of a Mat or Cloak. Ornamented with red, white, and blue wool.

The costume of the New Zealanders consists of a square or oblong mat, which they wear closely folded round the body so as to conceal nearly the whole figure. In making these mats, which are of various kinds—as for instance the *E Mangaika* or rain mat, the *E Wakaiwa*, covered with ornaments, somewhat resembling the quills of the porcupine, the *Parawai* or war cloak, and others—the natives display a surprising ingenuity. The New Zealand flax, *Harakeke* (*Phormium tenax*), is the material used. The women, who are the mat makers, stand at a weaving frame, upon which is arranged the weft of strings, and they dexterously weave by hand on a fixed warp. Some of the cloth is soft and pleasant to the touch.

The porcupine-quills-like ornaments are made of the phormium leaf, which is rolled up into cylinders nearly as thick as goose-quills. The black bands are produced by a dye made of a decoction of bark. Wherever the fibres have been removed the dye has taken effect, but the epidermis has remained unaffected.

3. *He Taiaha*, or *E Haui*. Chief's staff. Carved head, and eyes of the haliotis shell.

4. *He Taiaha*, or chief's staff. Carved head, and eyes of the haliotis shell.

The carving of the heads of these implements is excellent, and the patterns—the loop-coil, parallel incised lines, and rows of tooth-shaped projections in the interspaces—are characteristic of the art of the New Zealanders. The staff was usually decorated with tufts of dog's hair and red feathers. The usual length of the staff is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

5. *Toko-toko*. Walking stick—elaborately carved, and showing two human figures back to back—one apparently a female and the other a male. Eyes of the *haliotis* shell.

5A. Merai of wood—elaborately carved.

6. Model of a canoe.

7. Model of a canoe.

8. Model of a canoe, elaborately carved, and ornamented with white feathers.

9. Head of a war canoe, said to have been used by Hongi Heki, a chief of the Bay of Islands. It is a representation of a human face, elaborately carved, and with *haliotis*' eyes. It is further ornamented with a fringe of feathers, mostly black.

10. Paddle.

11. Paddle.

12. Paddle.

13. Paddle.

14. Paddle.

15. Paddle.

16. Paddle.

The ordinary canoe of the New Zealander is simply the trunk of a tree hollowed out. Some of these, which are called *Kaupapas*, are as long as 40 feet, and no more than 3 feet in "beam." They are easily upset, and are used only on inland waters. The

tiwai, the canoe of the lakes, resembles the *Kaupapa*, and when in the water, sits so low as to appear to have no gunwale. The war canoes, which are in some instances 80 feet in length, are more carefully constructed. The trough-like vessel formed by hollowing out the trunk of a tree has a "beam" somewhat in proportion to its length, and is furnished with gunwales, which are lashed firmly to the sides of the canoe with ropes made of flax.

The head and stern are elaborately carved, painted with vermilion, and profusely decorated with bunches of feathers and dog's hair.

The paddles are leaf-shaped, from 4 to 6 inches in breadth at the broadest part, and from 4 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 8 inches in length. The edges are sharp, and they could be used effectively as offensive weapons. None of the New Zealand paddles in the National Gallery are ornamented in any way.

17. Fish-hook. Barbed. Five inches in length, and with portion of line attached.

A section of the shell of the *haliotis* is firmly lashed to a piece of iron-wood (*totaro*), and the barb is of bone. It is said that this hook is not baited. It is usually towed astern of the canoe, and, when moving swiftly through the water, the bright colours of the shell attract the fish, and they bite freely.

18. Eel net. Found in one of the canoes taken after the fight at Rangiriri.

19. Stone axe, with wooden handle. Greenstone, porphyritic.

20. Stone adze. Nephrite.

21. Chips from "Nuddens." Sixteen specimens. Chert, quartzite, &c.

b.—The Navigator's or Samoa Islands.

The Navigator's or Samoa Islands form a chain extending east and west between the meridians 169°

and 173° west, and the latitudes of 13° 30' and 14° 30' S. They lie north-north-east of the Tonga Islands, and nearly east-north-east of the Fijian group. There are eight islands, namely—Manua, Orosenga, Ofu, Tutuila, Opolu, Manono, Aborima, and Savaii. The last-named is the westernmost of the group and the largest.

The Samoans are the finest people, physically, in the whole of Polynesia—except, perhaps, the Tongans. Not a few are very light-coloured; their features are beautiful; and their limbs are of colossal proportions. They tattoo the body from the waist to the knee, and the effect is much the same as if they wore a tight dress. Indeed, the old voyagers described these islanders as being clothed in “long hose.”

Their canoes are built of separate pieces of timber tied together; they are provided with the outrigger; and the covered part or deck is ornamented with rows of white *ovulum* shells. Their larger canoes are kept beneath thatched sheds to protect them from the sun. These large vessels, in which they make voyages to the neighbouring islands, are capable of holding fourteen paddlers, besides the helmsman, and are constructed, in addition to the floating outrigger, with a long spar projecting to windward, on which stands one of the crew as ballast, regulating his distance from the gunwale according to the strength of the breeze. The sail is of matting—narrow at the top and set between two masts.

Some of their articles of dress are worthy of attention.

U. 22. *Titi*, a skirt or fringe of variously-coloured leaves, brown, red, and white.

23. *Titi*, skirt or fringe of variously-coloured leaves, yellow, reddish-brown, and black. The band is very neatly plaited, and the colours are so arranged as to form a pattern.

U. 24. *Lava-lava* or native cloth (coloured), similar to the *masi* of the Fijians, and the *tappa* of the Tahitians.

- U. 25. *Lava-lava* or native cloth (coloured).
- 26. *Lava-lava* (coloured).
- 27. *Lava-lava* (white), with a very narrow fringe.
- 28. *Lava-lava* (white), with a very narrow fringe.
- U. 29. *Tiputa*, made of a very fine kind of matting.
- 30. Mat or petticoat (white).
- 31. Mat or petticoat (red).
- 32. Mat or petticoat (brown).

The dresses of the Samoans are artistically wrought. The native cloth (*Siapo*) is made of the inner bark of the paper-mulberry, and the process of manufacture is similar to that employed by the Tongans and other islanders. The cloth is gathered round the waist in flowing folds, somewhat like a Roman toga. The *titi* is a kind of petticoat, not unlike an Australian *tilburnine* or the *liku* of Fiji, and is made of the leaves of the *dracæna* or dragon tree. The *tiputa* resembles a small poncho. It has a slit in the middle, through which the head is passed, and it falls so as to cover the bosom. The white mat or petticoat presents on one side what appears to be rough, coarse hair, like that of a goat, but it is composed wholly of vegetable fibre. It is woven out of the bark of a species of dwarf hibiscus. Another kind of mat (*Je-tonga*) is composed of narrow strips of the leaves of the pandanus, closely woven, and ornamented with tufts of scarlet feathers. These are highly prized by the natives, and the value of them increases with age. They are handed down from one generation to another, and are used too as a species of currency.

32. Mat. Twelve feet in length by 5 feet 9 inches in breadth.

U. 33. Mat. Six feet 6 inches in length by 4 feet 6 inches in breadth.

U. 34. Mat. Six feet in length by 4 feet 9 inches in breadth.

U. 35. Mat. Seven feet in length by 4 feet in breadth.

36. Model of a double canoe.

c.—The Friendly Islands, or Tonga.

The Friendly Islands lie south-west of Samoa, between the meridians of 173° and 176° , and the parallels of 18° and 22° south. There are three clusters—Tonga, Habai, and Hafulu Hau. Tonga is the largest island of the group. The natives of the Friendly Islands resemble those of the Samoan archipelago, but many of them are lighter in colour. The men are tall and fine looking, and the women also are remarkable for their beauty. Erskine observed, that the chiefs as compared with the common people were tall and of light complexions, owing, he thinks, to the care bestowed on their nursing and food during childhood, and the degree of exposure they are subjected to afterwards.

Their ornaments consist of necklaces made of the fruit of the *pandanus*, or of shells or sharks' teeth, or of sweet-smelling flowers. They wear also armlets of tortoiseshell; and Cook mentions hats or caps made of red feathers.

The Tongans appear to have borrowed largely from the Fijians, to whom they are indebted for the largest of their canoes. It is said that all the double canoes are built in the Fijis, where in the windward islands of the group a number of Tonguese are constantly employed in their construction.

U. 37. Club. Four feet 3 inches in length. Orna-mented with sections of small shells strung on sinnet. One part is coloured white, red, and black, in spiral bands.

38. Spear. Six feet 7 inches in length, pointed at both ends, and perhaps thrown with a loop. Orna-

mented with a small carved mask and incised lines. Exactly similar to the spears of New Caledonia. Said to have been brought from Tongataboo.

39. Spear. Six feet 7 inches in length, pointed at both ends, and perhaps thrown with a loop. Ornamented with a small carved mask and incised lines. Exactly similar to the spears of New Caledonia. Said to have been brought from Tongataboo.

40. Spear. Six feet 7 inches in length, pointed at both ends, and perhaps thrown with a loop. Ornamented with a small carved mask and incised lines. Exactly similar to the spears of New Caledonia. Said to have been brought from Tongataboo.

d.—**Hervey or Cook's Islands.**

RAROTONGA.

The Hervey or Cook's Islands lie 10° south-west from the Society group, or between 155° and 160° of west longitude and 19° and 22° of south latitude.

The cluster consists of seven islands, of which the largest and most westerly is Rarotonga. The inhabitants resemble the Samoans.

They are remarkably ingenious. The people of the island of Mangaia especially are patient and skilful in manufacturing various products, and in ornamenting their canoes and weapons. The handles of their adzes, their spears, their paddles, and their bowls are most elaborately carved; and some specimens now in Melbourne are, in design and execution, far superior to anything that might be expected of a savage people. Minutely carved zig-zag lines, chequers and diaper, with dentated patterns, are the common forms adopted. Their drinking cups made of cocoa-nuts are often delicately carved.

41. Spear. Eight feet 10 inches in length. Pointed at both ends, and might be thrown with a loop. Portions coloured black, and one band slightly ornamented with incised lines. This is exactly similar to one kind

of spear in use in New Caledonia. Said to have been brought from Rarotonga.

42. Spear. Eight feet 10 inches in length. Pointed at both ends, and might be thrown with a loop. Portions coloured black, and one band slightly ornamented with incised lines. This is exactly similar to one kind of spear in use in New Caledonia. Said to have been brought from Rarotonga.

43. Specimens of Matting (three). Unusually fine in texture.

e.—Nieu, or Savage Land.

The "Savage Island" of Cook lies between the Hervey and Tongan groups. It is situated in $19^{\circ} 8'$ south latitude, and $169^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude.

The inhabitants are described by Erskine as of small stature, but clean-limbed and well made. The hair of some is crisp, but of others smooth. They do not tattoo themselves. Their colour is a clear brown. They seem to have, in some respects, affinities with the Melanesians.

U. 44. Paddle-shaped club, strengthened by a ridge running down the centre; 3 feet 9 inches in length. Made of cocoa-nut wood.

U. 45. Paddle-shaped club, strengthened by a ridge running down the centre; 3 feet 9 inches in length. Made of cocoa-nut wood.

46. Spear, 8 feet 3 inches in length. Three strong bone points 8 inches in length. Barbed for a length of 2 feet with numerous sharp-pointed bones in six ridges—set close together and pointing forwards. The barbs bound to the shaft by wrappings of very fine sinnet. The shaft apparently of cocoa-nut wood.

47. Spear similar to No. 46. The sinnet below the barbs is bound with very narrow strips of leaves bleached white, or coloured bright-red.

H

48. Spear. Similar to No. 46. It has, however, four strong and very sharp bone points, and the barbs of bone are fewer in number. The manner in which the barbs are secured with sinnet is highly ingenious.

49. Spear with twelve large barbs cut out of the solid wood and pointing forwards; the point with numerous small barbs pointing backwards, and the barbed part ornamented with lines of dots forming a lozenge pattern.

50. Spear of the same character as No. 49.

51. Spear. Barbed for a distance of 13 inches from the point; the barbs cut out of the solid wood, and pointing backward. Six barbs 2 feet from the point, the barbs pointing alternately backward and forward. Ornamented with double parallel lines of dots, forming a lozenge pattern.

52. Double-pointed spear, the two points cut out of the solid wood; the outer edges showing deep V-shaped lines. The characteristic six barbs, alternately pointing backward and forward, and the parallel lines of dots, are seen on this weapon.

U. 53. Smooth spear of cocoa-nut wood, coloured white and red near the point; the butt ornamented with shells and variously-coloured feathers.

U. 54. Smooth spear, coloured red and white near the point; the butt ornamented with small shells and strips of leaves coloured bright-red.

55. Bamboo shaft, ornamented with longitudinal lines, between which are oblong spaces separate and parallel, made by cutting away the outer surface of the bamboo. Point of bone 10 inches in length, and secured to the shaft with sinnet so arranged as to form a lozenge pattern.

U. 56. Spear formed of a shaft of light wood, and a head of hard wood. Small leaf-shaped barbs.

U. 57. Spear of hard wood, conical at the butt.

U. 58. Spear of hard wood, conical at the butt.

59. Spear, head of hard wood, outer edge cut in V-shaped lines, but not so deeply as to form barbs. Shaft of bamboo. (Imperfect.)

The spears above described are from 7 feet 6 inches to 10 feet in length.

The weapons of the Niuans are the spear, the club, rounded staves, and a sort of double-handed wooden sabre. They also make oval balls of stalagmites found in caves, which they throw with the hand at their enemies.

The dress of the men usually consists solely of a belt round the waist. Some wear as an ornament a very small apron about 10 or 12 inches square.

f.—The Society Islands.

TAHITI.

The Society Islands form a group consisting of two clusters, of which the eastern was originally termed the Georgian, and the western the Society Islands. Tahiti is one of the eastern cluster. Its longitude is $149^{\circ} 30'$ west, and its latitude $17^{\circ} 30'$ south. The Tahitians are described as a fine-looking people. In stature they are above the middle height, though less muscular than some other natives of Polynesia. The women are tall, and their figures slight and graceful. The complexion of some is scarcely darker than that of the inhabitants of the south of Spain. They used to tattoo themselves, but the practice has been discouraged. It appears that the face was usually untouched, but the bust, legs, and arms of the men, and even the hands, were covered with intricate patterns. The women had their arms, ankles, and feet tattooed. Angas states that the different stages of the operation were regarded as sacrifices agreeable to the gods, and the instruments with which a great man had been tattooed were deposited in the *morai* or tomb of his ancestors. Their weapons—which, before the introduction of firearms, were the

spear, the club, and the sling—their canoes, their houses, and indeed all their manufactures and their customs, show that they are possessed of great intelligence, and might under favourable circumstances rapidly acquire the habits of civilised peoples.

60. Bark cloth, white.

61. Bark cloth, black, with red border; glazed.

62. Paddle-shaped club, 3 feet 2 inches in length and nearly 4 inches in breadth at the broadest part. The end of the blade on one side is ornamented with incised curved lines, and a portion of the wood is cut away so as to exhibit narrow bands. The part intended to be grasped by the hand is covered with close netting, coloured white, and a portion of the tassels that hung from the netting yet remain.

63. Paddle-shaped club, 3 feet 3 inches in length, and of the same character as No. 62. The three tassels attached to the netting at the lower end are very neatly wrought.

VI.—MELANESIA.

MELANESIA includes New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands; Admiralty Islands; New Ireland, New Britain, the Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, New Guinea, and the Louisiade; Arroo; Waygeoo; Mysol; and the interior of the Moluccas. These islands are occupied in part by a mixed race. The western islands, which form a part of the East Indian Archipelago, lie close to islands inhabited by Malays; and Prichard, Hale, and several distinguished French naturalists regard the natives of Waygeoo, Boug, Rawak, and Manouran—situated between the Moluccas and the eastern extremity of New Guinea—as a hybrid race. Hale says they are true Mulattoes, having a reddish-brown complexion, with an abundance of twisted and frizzled hair. Elsewhere the region is occupied by real negroes, so like the African negro that many of them, if placed in a crowd of African negroes, could not be distinguished from them. There are, however, great differences, as in Polynesia, between the natives of the various islands of Eastern Melanesia.

The Melanesians generally are of a timid and unenterprising character; and they rarely leave their homes on such expeditions as those voluntarily undertaken by the Polynesians.

While the Polynesians seldom carry arms except when about to engage in warfare, the Melanesians are usually armed.

They are skilful in the use of the bow, which is their favourite weapon of war. Their arrows are neatly fashioned, and some of them are very curiously carved.

The Melanesians are potters, and the practice of the art of making pottery is one feature which serves to distinguish them from the Polynesians. Many of the examples in the National Gallery are excellent, and highly interesting as works of art.

Tattooing is not generally practised by the Melane-
sians, on account, it is supposed, of the darkness of
their skins, on which such fine and minute designs as
those affected by the Marquesans would not show to
advantage. Like the Australians, and the natives of
some tribes in Central and Southern Africa, they raise
cicatrices, and the men are not a little proud of the
effects produced by this style of ornamentation.

α.—New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands.

The natives of New Caledonia, the Papuas, the
negroes inhabiting New Britain, New Ireland, the
Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, Tasmania, and
the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as well as the black
races speaking Polynesian dialects, belong to a division
which Prichard has named *Kelænonesia*. Under this
designation, he says, must be comprised all the insu-
lated countries which are situated under the same
latitudes, but to the westward of Oceanic Polynesia,
that is, further west than the meridian of the Fiji
Islands, and to the southward of Micronesia and the
Indian Archipelago. Among these tribes, he adds, are
to be seen some who recede furthest from the almost
European or Asiatic beauty of the Tahitian and
Marquesan islanders, and exceed in ugliness the most
ill-favoured brood of the African forests, whom they
rival in the sooty blackness of their complexion.

It will be observed that this division comprises the
islands included in Melanesia.

Cook* describes the New Caledonians as of the same
colour as the natives of Tanna, but having better
features and more agreeable countenances. He observed
some who had thick lips, flat noses, and full cheeks, and
in some degree the look and features of a negro. Their
hair is crisp, nearly woolly, and frizzled out like a mop.
Many of the men are very tall, and proportionately

* *Voyages and Travels*, Vol. V., 1773, book iii., chapter ix., pages
118—119.

stout. They wear only a small wrapper and a head-dress. The women wear a fringe round the loins. The people of the Loyalty seem to have mixed much with the race inhabiting the islands to the eastward. They are of a chocolate colour, some being much darker than others.

64. Chief's hat, formed of cord closely woven; cylindrical, and without a crown. Ornamented with strings, which are covered with a sort of red worsted (*drilla drilla*) made of the fur of the flying fox. Between the strings and the hat are bunches of shrubs, leaves, &c., tied with twine. Usually worn with a plume of feathers at the top, and a long drooping tuft of grass and bat's hair hanging down the neck.

64A. Hair comb. Formed of a piece of bamboo. Ornamented.

64B. Two polished sticks, about 13 inches in length, used in dressing the hair. Uea, Loyalty Islands.

65. Narrow fringe (black).

66. Narrow fringe (black).

67. Narrow fringe (black).

68. Narrow fringe (black).

69. Fringe (yellowish-white).

70. Fringe (yellowish-white).

71. Fringe (yellowish-brown).

72. Fringe (yellowish-brown).

73. Fringe (yellow).

73A. Fringe (yellow), for a child. Lifu, Loyalty Islands.

74. Fringe (very light yellow).

The men of New Caledonia usually wear no more than a single leaf hanging from their girdles, or

when elaborately attired, a strip of soft bark. The fringes are worn by the adult females. These are formed of some vegetable fibre, and most commonly stained a deep shining black. The breadth varies from 3 inches to 9 inches. The strips of fibre are either twisted into a kind of twine or left separate, when they are soft and pleasant to the touch. The cord to which the fibres are attached is invariably very neatly plaited. No. 74 differs from all the others. It is 19 inches in breadth, and of no great length, and much resembles the dresses of the people of the New Hebrides.

75. Bark cloth, coloured red. This resembles the *Kata*, or scarf of felicity. When two persons who are friendly meet each other, they exchange *Katas*.

76. Waist-net, with closely-woven bag attached. The native of New Caledonia uses the sling (*Wendat*), consisting of a double thong with a pouch in the middle, in which the stone is placed. The pouch is made of two small cords laid side by side. The stones are usually formed of some serpentinous rock. They are ground down to an oval shape, and made very smooth. The bag attached to the waist-net is used for carrying sling-stones. It is said that the native can throw stones with his sling almost as fast as they can be thrown by hand. He gives the sling but a half turn in the air, and lets fly the stone with great force, and with a good aim.

77. Necklace, with a section of a shell as a pendant.

78. Necklace, or breast ornament, with a large shell as a pendant.

The necklaces of the natives of New Caledonia are somewhat like those of the people of New Guinea, consisting generally of string, covered with the fur of the flying fox, to which is suspended a shell or a piece of bone.

78A. Armlet. Formed of a section of a shell.

79. *Momo*, or Mask. Adorned with a sort of apron of feathers. Altogether about 4 feet in length, and which when worn would descend below the knees of the wearer. The nose of the mask resembles the beak of a bird, and the eyes protrude. It is painted a shining black. The back part is formed of a sort of cane, over which is woven twine made of vegetable fibre. The hair of the head and the beard are represented by masses of plaited hair.

Some suppose that the mask is used by warriors to disguise themselves when fighting; others, that it is employed as an ornament when dancing; but it is now commonly stated that prisoners taken in battle are made to wear it.

It resembles the mask of the natives of Vancouver's Island.

80. A bag or basket made of some vegetable fibre.

81. Cord made of cocoa-nut fibre.

82. Club, not unlike the *Langeel* of the Australians. The head is cut into a sort of helmet shape, and the point projecting at right angles to the shaft, somewhat resembles the beak of a bird. It is made of a light-coloured wood, and smoothed, but is not ornamented in any way.

83. Club with projecting point. Partly covered with leaves, and tied with string made of vegetable fibre and the fur of the flying fox. A shell is attached as an ornament.

84. Club with projecting point.

85. Club with projecting point. Partly wrapped with string.

86. Club with a rounded head, 22 inches in length, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; coloured red and white. Partly wrapped with sinnet and twine.

87. Club with a conical head. Twenty-six inches in length.

88. Club with a conical head having six projections, and exhibiting curves of unusual elegance. Twenty-six inches in length. Partly wrapped with sinnet.

89. Club with a rounded head formed apparently of a part of a root. Twenty-two inches in length. Partly wrapped with sinnet.

90. Club with a rounded head formed of a root.

91. Club, massive, with a head having ten projections—symmetrical and very neatly cut. Forty-one inches in length. At the part intended to be grasped by the hands it is carved over a space of 8 inches. The ornamentation consists of raised zig-zag bands between parallel raised lines. This club is exactly similar in form and ornamentation to many made in Fiji, but the wood is not the same. It is said to have been brought from Lifu.

92. Double-headed club—one point being apparently the base of a branch proceeding from the main stem. The head is very neatly carved on both sides. Over a considerable space there are left, owing to the wood having been cut away to the depth of one line or more, raised hexagonal figures, measuring about two-tenths of an inch, and so regular as to appear almost like scales. Above, in the middle, and below this space there are raised parallel bands, with raised bands in the form of the chevron between each set of parallel bands. The effect is excellent. The shaft is very neatly wrapped with sinnet (black and yellowish-brown). In form this is exactly like a Fijian club, but the wood is different. It is said to have been brought from Uea.

93. Staff.

94. Spear. Hard wood, made smooth and bright, pointed at both ends, and well balanced. At a distance of 26 inches from the head there are some parallel and zig-zag lines rather rudely cut. This part, however, is concealed by a canoe-shaped piece of bamboo, usually

wholly covered with a fine wrapping of black cord, into which is woven a bright-yellow thread, forming patterns resembling the herring-bone and chevron. The bamboo thus ornamented is fixed to the spear by two thick folds and one thin fold of bark paper, and the whole is tied with twine made of the fur of the flying fox. Above the piece of canoe-shaped bamboo there is another covering of bark paper, into which the end of the bamboo is inserted. The effect of the whole is not unpleasing, and contrary to what might be expected from this description. The weapon is not a clumsy one; it is elegant, and very light. The spears of the New Caledonians are thrown with the loop, and it is found on unwrapping the loosely-tied twine from the canoe-shaped piece of bamboo and setting it free, so that the spear can move in the ring formed of bark cloth, that this little instrument, added apparently for ornament, seems to be fitted to aid in balancing the spear in securing a good aim and in propelling it. The way in which it is attached to some spears shows, however, that it cannot have been used ordinarily in the manner suggested. Whether it may not have been held in the left hand when the *ounep* was used is not known.

- 95. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 96. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 97. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 98. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 99. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 100. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 101. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 102. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 103. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 104. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 105. Spear. Similar to 94.
- 106. Spear. Similar to 94.

107. Spear said to be used in war dances previous to a battle. Similar in all respects to 94. Uea, Loyalty Islands.

108. Spear. Similar to 94, but tied with red wool. Lifu, Loyalty Islands.

109. Spear. Similar to 94.

110. Spear. Similar to 94, but without wrappings of twine, &c.

111. Spear. Similar to 94, but without wrappings of twine, &c.

112. Spear, ornamented with a small mask (carved out of the solid wood).

113. Spear, ornamented with a small mask (carved out of the solid wood).

114. Plain spear, pointed at both ends.

115. Spear with two prongs horizontal to the shaft, and neatly lashed to it with cord. The prongs extend 12 inches beyond the point of the shaft, and are ornamented with punch marks.

116. Spear, with small barbs cut in a form resembling those seen on the spears of the Niuan.

117. Spear, with numerous small barbs.

118. Spear, with numerous small barbs.

119. Spear, with barbs.

120. Spear, with barbs of bone (resembling the tail-bones of the sting-ray) loosely attached to a network fixed to the shaft at a distance of 12 inches from the point. The barbs are 5 inches in length. The butt of the spear is of very small diameter, and is flattened and slightly ornamented with raised lines.

The spears or javelins of the New Caledonians vary in length from 6 feet 9 inches to 9 feet. They are thrown with the *ounep*, a loop made of

cocoa-nut fibre. It is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and has a loop at one end and a knob covered with the fur of the flying fox at the other. When about to throw the spear the warrior casts the end of the thong round it in a half-hitch, and draws it tight with his forefinger, which is passed through the loop. When he hurls the javelin the half-hitch is undone, and nearly the same impetus is given as if he had used an Australian womera, or throwing-stick.

The *ounep* resembles the amentum of the ancients. See Ovid's *Metamorphoses* XII., 321; *Luc.* 6, 221; *Virg. Æn.* 9, 665, &c.

The spears of the New Caledonians are remarkable for their lightness and beauty of finish, and they are invariably well balanced.

121. Bow of hard (nearly black) wood. Five feet in length.

122. Bow. Three feet in length.

123. Bow. Three feet in length.

124. Four arrows, varying in length from 3 feet 7 inches to 4 feet 5 inches. Each is formed of a slender cane, having three prongs of hard wood, some of them barbed.

125. Bow, six feet nine inches in length.

126. Bow and six arrows. The heads are formed of hard wood, and very beautifully carved, the designs being more than usually elegant. Lifu, Loyalty Islands.

127. Bow and six arrows. The arrows are slender canes with heads of hard wood measuring fifteen inches or more. They are not ornamented.

128. Water vessel. A gourd, wrapped with sinnet.

129. Gourd, wrapped with sinnet.

130. Small gourd.

131. Small gourd.

132. Bamboo. Fifty inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Closed at both ends. Ornamented with rude figures of men, animals, &c. These are shewn by incised lines filled in with a black pigment.

132A. Bamboo. Fifty-three inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Ornamented with numerous figures.

133. Adze of Nephrite. The stone is lashed to the wooden handle with sinnet. A mask is carved on the handle.

134. *Nbouet*. Knife formed of a flat piece of nephrite, nearly oval in form. Longest diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Two holes are drilled in the stone, and the handle of wood has a piece cut out in such a form as to admit of the stone being inserted and tied to the two overlapping pieces of wood, the twine passing through the holes. The handle is 15 inches in length, and is covered with bark cloth and a wrapping of sinnet. It has a knob at the end, which is decorated with twine made of the fur of the flying-fox, and a tassel of the same to which a few small shells are attached.

135. *Nbouet*. Decorated with shells.

It is said that the New Caledonians used these knives for cutting open the bodies of dead enemies before cooking them. The women performed the task of cooking the bodies, but the preparation of them was a solemn business, in which only distinguished men took part. With the *Nbouet* the body was cut open, and the intestines were torn out with a fork made of two human arm-bones, and specially contrived for the purpose. Sometimes the bodies were cut up for cooking, but most often they were baked entire.

b.—Admiralty Islands, New Ireland, New Britain, The Solomon Islands, and New Hebrides.

The natives of these islands differ somewhat in colour and physiognomy. Cartaret describes the people of the Admiralty Islands as having a complexion of a very dark copper colour, nearly black, and with woolly heads. Their hair is crisp and black. The features of many are not unlike those of Europeans. The only covering of the men is a shell—the *ovulum ovum*. The women wear a bandage round the waist. They use earthen vessels, and they chew the betel-nut with chunam or lime. Their spears, with obsidian heads, are wonderfully made, and at the place where the stone is joined to the wood ornamented with coloured patterns of great beauty.

The people of New Ireland and New Britain have good figures and features. On Sandwich Island, near the north-western extremity of New Ireland, the people are black and woolly-haired, like negroes, but their noses are not flat, nor have they thick lips, like the African.

The Solomon Islanders in general resemble the natives of New Ireland and Bougainville's Island.

The inhabitants of the New Hebrides are described as of the middle size, and rather slender. Forster says the natives of Mallicollo are a small, nimble, slender, and ill-favoured set of beings—their complexions sooty, their features harsh, the cheek-bones and face broad, and the whole countenance highly disagreeable.

Many of the islanders of these groups build and sail large canoes—some fully 90 feet in length and provided with outriggers.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

136. Small apron, with a fringe, made of some vegetable fibre, and closely woven. Decorated with feathers, and four rows of small shells.

137. Small apron, with a fringe. The upper part coloured red, yellow, and black, in horizontal stripes, and decorated with three rows of small shells.

138. Necklace of small shells. Eighty-four inches in length.

139. Flat necklace; greatest breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Made of five bands of vegetable fibre, each larger in circumference than the one above it, and set closely with small white shells.

U. 140. Flat necklace. Greatest breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Eight rows of small white shells.

141. Mother-of-pearl ornament; circular, and 6 inches in diameter. To it is attached a circular plate of tortoiseshell, very thin, and so perforated as to present a pattern. Worn round the neck by chiefs. Very similar to the pearl shell ornament, with open work of tortoiseshell, seen by Brenchley at Florida, Solomon Group.

142. Four armlets of shells, ornamented with incised lines, which are filled in with a black or brown pigment.

143. Three armlets of shell.

144. Bracelet made of sections of shells, strung on twine, and set closely together, and mixed with small short cylinders of the shell of the cocoanut, so as to form a pattern.

145. Ornament of bone, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, four sides, two marked with incised lines—blackened. Attached to a string of beads.

146. Wooden comb, the handle coloured red, black, and white, the latter filling curved and straight lines, dentated; much resembling the forms in use in New Guinea. Further ornamented with beads and feathers.

146A. Comb formed of thirteen rounded and smoothed sticks, 16 inches in length, lashed together

with sinnet, and ornamented with a number of sticks proceeding from the centre like rays, each wrapped with vegetable fibre, and terminating in a tuft of feathers, resembling somewhat the head-dress of the Sandwich Islanders as described by Cook, and that adopted by chiefs in Samoa.

147. Club carved in imitation of the toothed club of the Fijians.

148. Club, almost paddle-shaped, but narrow. Ornamented with tufts of feathers. Much resembling the paddle-shaped clubs similarly ornamented, seen by Capt. Erskine, 1849, at the Nieu, or Savage Island.

149. Club, 27 inches in length, having a somewhat conical head with projecting points. Not unlike the clubs of the Fijians.

150. Gourd; ornamented; the figures burnt in.

151. Netted bag. Similar to the bags made by the Australians.

152. Roll of sinnet.

153. Instrument somewhat resembling a jew's-harp, of wood, ornamented with feathers; said to be used as a musical instrument.

153A. Spear with head of obsidian.

153B. Spear with head of obsidian.

153C. Spear with head of obsidian.

153D. Spear with head of obsidian.

These spears are from 6 to 7 feet in length. The shafts are made of a light wood, and are coarsely fashioned. The heads of obsidian have been made by striking off flakes, and are remarkably well formed. A kind of gum or resin is worked into a ball at the point of junction, and continued downwards, lessening in diameter, for about 8 inches. This portion of the spear is ornamented with curved lines, toothed at the edges,

triangular and lozenge-shaped figures, and symmetrical crosses (Maltese) painted white, red, and black. In one there are rows of small shells impacted in the gum.

NEW IRELAND AND NEW BRITAIN.

154. Necklace composed of teeth and sections of shells, strung on strong twine; the several rows kept in position by flat pieces of bone perforated.

155. Necklace formed of rings of shell, fastened on red braid, each ring having one of the same size with its axis at right angles to that lying flat on the braid.

156. Necklace of small hollow cup-shaped beads, resembling portions of some marine plant.

157. Necklace of numerous strands of black braid, with rings made of shells in three places.

158. Breast ornament. A flat, thin, circular plate of shell, perforated, and with a braid of sinnet passing through the perforation, to which is joined a necklace consisting of rings made of shells; somewhat like the *dibbi-dibbi* of the North Australians.

159. Breast ornament.

160. Bracelet formed of rings made of shell, red and white, and lines and triangular spaces filled in with rings of wood forming a pattern of diamonds, and rectangular and triangular figures bordered by straight lines of black and white; so closely wrought as to form a kind of shell cloth.

161. Bracelet formed of rings made of shell, red and white, and lines and triangular spaces filled in with rings of wood forming a pattern of diamonds, and rectangular and triangular figures bordered by straight lines of black and white; so closely wrought as to form a kind of shell cloth.

162. Bracelet formed of rings made of shell, red and white, and lines and triangular spaces filled in with

rings of wood forming a pattern of diamonds; and rectangular and triangular figures bordered by straight lines of black and white; so closely wrought as to form a kind of shell cloth.

163. Bracelet formed of rings made of shell, red and white, and lines and triangular spaces filled in with rings of wood forming a pattern of diamonds, and rectangular and triangular figures bordered by straight lines of black and white; so closely wrought as to form a kind of shell cloth.

164. Bracelet composed principally of rings made of shells.

165. Bracelet composed of matted braid stained red.

166. Bracelet composed of matted braid stained red.

U. 167. Slings (two).

SOLOMON ISLANDS AND NEW HEBRIDES.

168. Sash, 10 feet 8 inches in length and 18 inches in breadth; somewhat like canvas, stained a deep yellow, and ornamented with bands and fringes at each end. The pattern of the bands consists of triangular figures of a shining black. Solomon Islands.

169. Sash, 6 feet in length and 27 inches in breadth, the material somewhat resembling canvas. Fringes at both ends, and tufts of vegetable fibre about 8 inches apart at each side and down the centre. Further ornamented with bands from 1 inch to 1½ inches in width, the patterns in shining black being diamonds and the St. Andrew's cross between parallel lines, or the chevron between broken lines. Solomon Islands.

U. 170. Sash, 4 feet 6 inches in length, and 20 inches in breadth. Fringes at both ends. Striped broad bands of dark grey alternating with yellowish white. The material is a fine kind of matting.

U. 171. Sash or band, 4 feet 5 inches in length and 9 inches in breadth. Ornamented; pattern, bands, diamonds, and triangular spaces; colours reddish-brown, grey, and white. The pattern is large and bold; within the larger spaces there are diamond-shaped figures on a small scale. The material somewhat resembles canvas. New Hebrides.

U. 172. Sash or band, 4 feet in length and 8 inches in breadth. Ornamented in the same manner as 171. New Hebrides.

U. 173. Sash or band, 5 feet 8 inches in length and 7 inches in breadth. The middle black, the ends coloured brown, reddish-brown, black, red, and yellow, in parallel lines, with here and there oblong spaces coloured brown, and a brown band. A narrow fringe at each end. The material is hard and rather harsh, somewhat like haircloth. New Hebrides.

174. Fringe. Dress of a chief's wife, made of the bark of a tree, and worn on occasions of ceremony. A similar dress is worn by the principal females of Tanna. Aneiteum.

175. Fringe. Dress of a female made of the leaves of the pandanus. The females chew the leaves, and thus free the fibre, which is fastened to a cord made of the bark of a tree. Aneiteum.

U. 176. Fringe. Female's dress. Solomon Islands.

177. Portion of a fringe. Aneiteum.

178. Fringe (black), said to be made of the twigs of some plant. Only worn on occasions of ceremony, or when visiting friends at a distance. Tanna.

179. Narrow, short fringe, probably the dress of a very young female of rank. New Hebrides.

U. 180. Fringe, consisting of a number of strands of some vegetable fibre, neatly fastened to a stout cord. Soft and pleasant to the touch. Solomon Islands.

181. Bark Cloth (white). Solomon Islands.
182. Bark Cloth (white). Solomon Islands.
183. Bark Cloth (reddish-brown). Solomon Islands.
184. Bark Cloth (reddish-brown). Solomon Islands.
- 184A. Bark Cloth (coloured). Fotuna, New Hebrides.
185. Mat, 6 inches by 7 inches, with strings for fastening it to the body. It is double, and forms a pocket. Stained yellow; pattern, diamonds and triangular figures in black. Further ornamented with leaves, neatly folded, and fringes of a deep orange colour.
186. Head-dress of a female, made of a kind of flag, and ornamented with threads of some vegetable fibre, stained red, yellow, and black. Niua.
187. Necklace of shells. Bouka.
188. Necklace made of small rings (sections of shells). Solomon Islands.
189. Necklace. Sections of some reed or cane strung on strong twine, made apparently of bark. Solomon Islands.
190. Flat circular ornament of shell. Five inches in diameter, somewhat like the *di-bbi-di-bbi* of the North Australians. Erromango.
- U. 191. Flat circular ornament of shell. Five inches and a quarter in diameter. New Hebrides.
192. Flat circular ornament of shell. Four inches and a half in diameter. New Hebrides.
193. Flat circular ornament of shell. Five inches in diameter. New Hebrides.
194. Flat circular ornament of shell. Three inches in diameter. New Hebrides.

U. 195. Section of a shell. Crescent-shaped. Worn as a breast ornament.

196. Section of a shell. Crescent-shaped. Worn as a breast ornament.

197. Ornament of shell for the leg. Erromango.

198. Bracelet made of strips of leaves plaited. Black and bright yellow. Niua.

199. Ornament composed of sections of small shells in two rows, divided by a band stained bright red, and having tufts of variously coloured feathers at each end. In the middle there is a spur formed of six teeth. Said to be worn by the natives when fighting. This ornament resembles that worn by chiefs in the Admiralty Islands. Solomon Islands.

200. Comb, or Scratching Pin, made of separate pieces of wood fastened together with twine, and ornamented with cocks' feathers. New Hebrides.

Captain Erskine* observed that the natives of the Island of Vaté had, by contrast with other islanders, a decent dress, consisting of a broad belt of matting seven or eight inches wide, and very neatly worked in a diamond pattern of red, white, and black colours. They pierced the cartilage of the nose, and wore in it a circular piece of stone; and from the lobes of the ears depended large ornaments of white shells or of tortoise-shell. Round their arms were handsome bracelets made of small rings ground out of shells. Some had their hair gathered up into a large top-knot, coloured yellow by lime, and in it was inserted the "Scratching Pin," with its plume of cocks' feathers.

Bougainville† described the Solomon Islanders as being almost naked. They tied a piece of mat round the loins, and wore large flat ornaments of pearl and tortoise-shell on their heads and round their necks.

* *Journal of a Cruise among the Islands of the Western Pacific*, 1853, chapter vii., pages 324—325.

† *A Voyage Round the World*, 1772, chapter iv., page 291.

201. Club. Forty-five inches in length, conical at both ends. New Hebrides.

202. Club. Fifty-one inches in length, conical at both ends, the base of the cone at the head having a sharp edge. New Hebrides.

203. Club. Fifty-three inches in length, conical at both ends, the lower end having a small cone surmounting a larger one. Ornamented in one part with spiral bands of red and black.

203A. Club. Fifty inches in length, conical at both ends, the lower end having a small cone surmounting a larger one. The point carved. Ornamented in one part with spiral lines of white and red. Tanna.

204. Chief's staff or club. Forty-eight inches in length.

205. Club. Thirty-nine inches in length; as neatly made as if it had been turned in a lathe. The head is ornamented with leaf-shaped figures joined base to base and radiating from a centre, the spaces being filled with incised lines arranged almost like the leaves of the common fern. Santo.

206. Club. Thirty-eight inches in length; and with a conical head, the base having eight sharp spikes. Ornamented nearly in the same manner as 205. Santo.

207. Club. Thirty-six inches in length. Very similar in form and ornamentation to 205. Santo.

208. Paddle-shaped club, of cocoa-nut wood. Fifty-seven inches in length. Santo.

U. 209. Paddle-shaped club, of cocoa-nut wood. Fifty-five inches in length. Santo.

U. 210. Axe, of iron, with handle 40 inches in length. Near the head the wood is carved, and the figures, composed of curved lines, are moderately well executed. The head is that of an ordinary iron tomahawk.

211. Axe of wood, with long handle cut in the form of an iron tomahawk. The lower part of the handle is paddle-shaped, and ornamented on both sides with figures in the form of the crescent and wedge, and the peculiar dentated pattern common to the people. The figures are cut out of the wood, and painted with red and black. The instrument is very light, being made of the wood of the bread-fruit tree. (*Artocarpus incisa*). Santo.

212. Axe of the wood of the bread-fruit tree; the lower part of the handle paddle-shaped, and carved and painted white, red, and black. Santo.

213. Axe of the wood of the bread-fruit tree; the lower part of the handle paddle-shaped, and carved and painted white, red, and black. Bouka.

U. 214. Axe of the wood of the bread-fruit tree; the lower part of the handle paddle-shaped, and carved and painted white, red, and black.

215. Axe of the wood of the bread-fruit tree. The maker has so closely imitated the axe of iron as to have made the head separate from the handle, the latter being inserted exactly as if the head was of iron. The lower part of the handle is elaborately carved. A human figure appears on each side, within a sort of open frame-work. The wood is very brittle, and the owner must have been in constant fear of damage to the carving. The usual colours—white, red, and black—are employed. Tanna.

U. 216. Axe of the wood of the bread-fruit tree. Very elaborately carved. Near the head there are curved lines; but the greater part of the handle is covered with incised lines and wedge-shaped figures, executed apparently long after the axe had passed from the hands of the maker. The head is separate from the handle, the latter being inserted in the same manner as if the head was of iron.

217. Paddle-shaped instrument of the wood of the bread-fruit tree. At one end there is a human figure,

probably a female, rudely carved, and surrounded by open frame-work, and painted white, red, and black.

218. Paddle-shaped instrument of the wood of the bread-fruit tree. At one end a human figure, rudely carved, and surrounded by an open frame-work. Painted white, red, and black.

219. Paddle-shaped instrument of the wood of the bread-fruit tree. Painted white, red, and black. Said to be used at feasts. Erromango.

220. Paddle-shaped instrument. At one end appears a human face rudely carved, and set within an open frame-work. Wood of the bread-fruit tree. Bougainville.

221. Spear with five prongs tipped with bone parallel to the shaft, and secured with wrapping, the outer string so arranged as to form a diamond pattern. The spaces coloured white, red, and black. Twenty-one inches from the point there is a tuft of feathers, the quill of each feather being ingeniously looped to a string of cocoa-nut fibre. Said to be a chief's war-spear. New Hebrides.

222. Spear of cocoa-nut wood. One part carved and painted black and white, and the point and the wood below it wrapped with thin strips of reed or some leaf of a shining yellow colour. Twenty-four inches below the point there is a round ball formed of leaves. The lower end tapers to a fine point, to which a tuft of hair is tied. Said to be a chief's war-spear. Santo.

U. 223. Spear, very similar to 222.

U. 224. Spear, one small part carved, near which there is the usual round ball, to which is attached, in this specimen, a tassel made of some vegetable fibre, and stained yellow and red. The wrappings of strips of reed or leaves cover only two small spaces, but the pattern is neatly wrought. The colours are yellow and red. The lower end tapers, but the point is not sharp,

and, unlike the spears of the New Caledonians, the shaft is not uniformly rounded and polished.

U. 225. Spear, with usual ball made of leaves, carved, and with wrappings of remarkable beauty. The pattern, bands and zig-zag lines; and the colours, shining yellow and light red. The extreme point of the spear is wrapped with strips of reed or leaves, alternately red and yellow. Over a space of nearly three inches from the wrapping there are numerous barbs of bone about two-tenths of an inch in length, and over a further space of 11 inches there are four sets of barbs, the upper being about one inch and the lower three inches in length. Between the lower barbs there are sets of very minute barbs. All the barbs point backward. The barbed parts are painted dark brown and white in a very effective pattern.

U. 226. Spear, similar to 225.

U. 227. Spear, similar to 225.

U. 228. Spear, similar to 225.

229. Spear used in war. Numerous wooden barbs firmly fastened to the shaft, and strengthened with a covering of gum. Just below the last set of barbs, and about 20 inches from the point, there is a portion carved, the pattern consisting of triangular spaces between bands. The point and two other places are wrapped with the bright yellow strips of reed. New Hebrides.

230. Spear, with smooth point. The lower end terminates in a bone about 11 inches in length. Near where the wood is inserted in the bone there are numerous rings made of shell arranged in rows. New Hebrides.

U. 231. Spear, with smooth point, the lower end terminating in a bone. New Hebrides.

U. 232. Spear of hard black wood, the head formed of one piece of bone 9 inches in length, and very

elaborately carved. There are six small prongs and one larger cut into an openwork pattern, all pointing forward; while near the lower end there are barbs like long spines pointing backward, all cut out of the solid bone. A few white, red, and blue beads are attached to the prongs. The head of the spear is encased in bamboo and tied with bark cloth, in order to protect the very delicate carved work from injury.

U. 233. Spear of hard black wood, smooth point. The lower end—45 inches in length—is made of bamboo. The joints have been cut away, and some parts are ornamented with lines and figures in black on a white ground.

234. Hardwood spear, with two barbs of bone. Used by chiefs in war. Niua.

U. 235. Spear of cocoa-nut wood, with three barbs of wood on one side and two on the other. The barbs are firmly fixed to the shaft, and further secured with a coating of gum. The wrappings of split reed or strips of leaves form a diamond pattern, bright yellow on black.

U. 236. Spear, similar to 235.

237. Spear, said to be used for spearing fish. It has seven sets of barbs (bone) in four lines, and below the barbs the wood is cut away in the middle, leaving an opening about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in width. This greatly reduces the strength of the spear. The bright yellow reed wrapping appears in two places. Bouka.

The spears used by the natives of the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides vary much as regards the form, and less as regards the ornamentation. Some are 10 feet 7 inches in length, and others no more than 5 feet 10 inches.

238. Bow, 58 inches in length.

239. Three Arrows; reed, less than three-tenths of an inch in diameter. The heads are of bone;

one is smooth, and two are barbed—the barbs being cut out of the solid. The reeds are very slightly ornamented near the heads. Santo.

240. Bow. New Hebrides.

241. Bow. New Hebrides.

242. Fifteen Arrows; the lower part of reed and the upper part of hardwood, smoothed and brought to a point. New Hebrides.

243. Five Arrows with bone points, and one with a hardwood head rudely barbed. New Hebrides.

244. Two Arrows; hardwood heads, plain; the points wrapped with a bright yellow reed or leaf. Short sections of the shaft ornamented with longitudinal incised lines coloured black. Bougainville.

245. Five Arrows; points of wood, slightly carved. Erromango.

246. Two Arrows; hardwood heads; points wrapped with very fine thin strips of reed or leaf; resembling arrows from Bougainville Island.

247. Two Arrows; hardwood heads; the points of two wrapped with very fine thin strips of reed. Bougainville.

248. Two Arrows; hardwood heads; numerous leaf-shaped barbs; one with a set of very small barbs of bone near the point, and the other with carved open work below the leaf-like barbs. Niua.

249. Six Arrows; hardwood heads; the points wrapped with very narrow strips of reed. Tanna.

250. Two Arrows; one with bone barbs and the other with leaf-like barbs; the lower sets having serrated edges. Bouka.

251. Two Arrows; one with numerous leaf-shaped barbs, and the other with leaf-shaped barbs and spines; heads carved; patterns, wedge-like spaces

connected by bands and parallel incised lines diverging from a central line; colours, white, red, and black. Tanna.

252. Arrow; ornamented in the same manner as 251. Several short and two long leaf-shaped barbs carved out of the solid wood.

253. Two Arrows; ornamented in the same manner as 251; barbs of bone.

254. Two Arrows; hardwood heads; carved.

255. Four Arrows; one with a head very slightly carved, and three with barbs; said to be used for striking fish.

256. Two Arrows; hardwood heads, with barbs of bone; said to be used for striking fish. Tanna.

257. Bow and five Arrows, bone points. Solomon Islands.

258. Bow and four Arrows, the heads of iron wire, &c. (modern). Said to be used for striking fish. Solomon Islands.

259. Four Arrows, hardwood heads, smooth. Like those from Tanna. New Hebrides.

260. Eight Arrows, hardwood heads, the points wrapped with narrow strips of leaves or reed. Solomon Islands.

261. Six Arrows, heads of hardwood, carved, and ornamented with wrappings of strips of leaves or reed; some coloured red, black, and white, in patterns to suit the carving. Exactly similar to the arrows from Erromango. New Hebrides.

262. Two Arrows, barbed in sets of four, decreasing in size towards the points; the points with the usual wrapping. Solomon Islands.

262A. Two Arrows, hardwood heads. Similar to arrows from Bougainville. Solomon Islands.

U. 263. Fifty-six Arrows, hardwood heads, and nearly all with the usual wrapping at the points. Like the arrows from Bougainville Island. Solomon Islands.

U. 264. Four Arrows, barbs of bone and wood. Tanna.

U. 265. Two Arrows, short barbs cut out of the solid wood; below the barbs incised lines and bands, forming a diamond pattern; very neatly executed, and painted black and white. Wrappings of the bright yellow strips of leaves at the points, and in two places below the carving in rings.

U. 266. One arrow-shaped weapon with five prongs, perhaps used for striking fish.

267. Sixteen Arrows; heads of hardwood with the usual wrapping at the points. Resembling the arrows from Bougainville Island.

268. Bow. The ends of the bow, and the string in a few places, are wrapped with bright yellow strips of leaves or reed.

269. Bow. Similar to 268.

270. Bow. Similar to 268, but without the wrappings. Tanna.

271. Bow. New Hebrides.

272. Bow. Santo.

273. Bow. New Hebrides.

274. Bow. Similar to 268.

274A. Bow. New Hebrides.

U. 275. Bow. New Hebrides.

U. 276. Bow. New Hebrides.

U. 277. Bow.

The length of the arrows used by the natives of the Solomon Islands and the New Hebrides varies

from 2 feet 9 inches to 5 feet. The shaft (of reed) of the longer arrows, usually about 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the head (of hardwood) from 13 to 18 inches. The hardwood head is reduced in diameter at the lower end, and is made to fit into the reed; the junction is strengthened by a wrapping of very fine twine or sinnet, and a coating of gum is sometimes added. The plain smooth arrows are made with great care, and those that are barbed often show workmanship that for neatness could not be surpassed. And many of the forms seen on the carved heads are very beautiful. The arrows are not feathered, but the lower end is invariably strengthened with a wrapping of twine. A great many of the canes are ornamented with parallel incised lines and triangular and dentated patterns, which appear in bands or in detached parallelograms. The smaller bows are 4 feet in length, and the longer 7 feet.

278. Shield of basket-work; 3 feet 2 inches in length, 10 inches broad at the broadest (upper part), and 7 inches at the narrowest. There are two small loops of basket-work, to which the handle (made of strips of tough strong leaf) is attached. There is also a lining of leaves, &c., inside the shield. The shield is ornamented back and front, with a pattern in a black shining colour. Solomon Islands.

U. 279. Shield of basket-work. Solomon Islands.

U. 280. Shield. Two feet 2 inches in length, 7 inches in breadth at the upper part, and 5 inches at the lower. It is formed of 18 sticks, lying parallel to one another, with cross-pieces 2 inches apart, and securely bound with plaited strips of reed or leaf. The inside is lined with leaves, the outer leaf having a pattern cut out. The handle is very small, and to it is attached a loop of sinnet. There is a plume of cock's feathers at one end. This shield is probably from the northern part of the Solomon group. Solomon Islands.

281. Trumpet Shell (*Triton tritonis*). New Hebrides.

282. **Mat.** Eight feet in length, and from 3 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 3 inches in breadth. Solomon Islands.

U. 283. Netted Bag, with shells. New Hebrides.

U. 284. Netted Bag, with shells. New Hebrides.

U. 285. Netted Bag, with shells. New Hebrides.

U. 286. Bark Cloth. White (covering a shield).

287. Gourd. New Hebrides.

288. Cocoa-nut, polished; with loops of sinnet to hold it by; a water-vessel. Solomon Islands.

289. Gourd for holding chunam (lime).

U. 290. Gourd with flat stopper for holding chunam.

U. 291. Gourd with flat stopper for holding chunam.

U. 291A. Gourd with flat stopper for holding chunam.

U. 292. Gourd for holding chunam, with smaller projecting stopper, ornamented with plaited grass; diamond pattern; colours, shining yellow, black, and red.

U. 293. Gourd for holding chunam, similar to 292.

The gourds 292 and 293 closely resemble those made by the people of the Marquesas Islands. The natives of the Solomon Islands and Admiralty Islands chew the betel-nut or betel leaf, and lime is carried by those who indulge in the luxury.

U. 294. Roll of Sinnet.

U. 295. Roll of Sinnet.

U. 296. Roll of Sinnet.

U. 297. Roll of Sinnet.

U. 298. Bamboo used for holding water or cocoa-nut milk.

298A. Model of canoe, with outrigger and sail.

299. Canoe. Length, 14 feet 3 inches; breadth, 15 inches. Cut out of a solid log, and with gunwales lashed to the sides with strips of cane, the apertures being stopped with gum or resin. Both ends the same. Very slightly ornamented, the pattern being somewhat similar to that commonly seen on Tahitian weapons. Solomon Islands.

300. Model of a canoe. Length, 10 feet; breadth, 14 inches. A hollowed log, with gunwales lashed to the sides with sinnet. The ends ornamented with elaborately carved open-work; human figures, prostrate and sitting, coils, and bands. The whole of the exterior is also elaborately carved, the patterns being like those of the New Zealanders. Colours white, red, and black. In design and execution all the work is excellent. Said to be from the Solomon Islands.

301. Paddle, Solomon Islands.

302. Portions of outrigger. Solomon Islands.

303. Paddle; the blade painted white, and ornamented on one side with a grotesque human figure, in black and red. On the other there is a ridge painted white, red, and black. Bougainville.

304. Paddle. The ornamentation is similar to that of 303, but the execution is better. Bougainville.

305. Paddle. A crescent in relief on one side, and a ridge on the other. Not painted. Erromango.

U. 306. Paddle. Solomon Islands.

U. 307. Paddle. Solomon Islands.

U. 308. Paddle. Solomon Islands.

U. 309. Paddle. Solomon Islands.

The paddles vary in length, from 4 feet 8 inches to 6 feet. Those most neatly fashioned have blades 2 feet 6 inches in length, and nearly 7 inches in breadth.

U. 310. Image, within a frame, painted black and white, and with eyes of mother of pearl.

U. 311. Grotesque figure, painted white, red, and black.

c.—New Guinea.

Dumont d'Urville found the north-western part of the coast of New Guinea inhabited by people of the Papuan race, but beside these, he distinguished two other descriptions of people. The Papuans are men of the middle stature, with light limbs and slender frames. They are by no means very disagreeable in aspect, the face being oval, their cheek-bones projecting but slightly, and their lips thin. They are dark brown in colour, and few have much beard. The hair of the head is crisp.

The second variety have square flat and angular faces, with projecting cheek-bones, large mouths, thick lips, and noses widened and somewhat pointed. Their colour varies from a deep brown to a dark and smoky hue, while some are not different from the Malays. They are, it is supposed, a mixed race.

The third variety, believed to be the indigenous inhabitants of the island, are the Harfours or Alfours. These, however, Mr. Earl* thinks are not a distinct people. Many contradictory accounts have been given as to their colour and form; and the name *Alforas*, the Portuguese term for "manumitted slaves," Mr. Earl supposes, was applied to all the free inhabitants of the Molucca Islands to distinguish them from those who dwell with them in towns.

The men amongst the Papuans wear only a strip of fibre or native cloth round the loins; and the women a sort of petticoat of *pandanus* leaves—sometimes dyed of various colours—or a kind of *liku*, made of soft shreds, like twisted grass. They build their houses on posts, fixed several yards beyond low-water mark, so

* *Races of the Archipelago*, 1853, chapter iv., page 62.

that, according to Forrest, whose remarks apply to Dorey Harbour, their tenements are always surrounded by water. Each house contains many families, and is approached by long stages from the land. A passage runs through the middle of each house, and the families live in cabins on either side. The unmarried men live apart from the families, their houses being built in deeper water, and on stronger posts.

Jukes* has given a minute description of the dwellings he saw on the south-east coast.

The Papuans make pottery somewhat similar to that of the Fijians.

The earlier navigators were astonished to observe what at first appeared to be fire-arms in the hands of this people. Lieutenant Modera, who, it is said, was the first to handle these instruments, found them to be hollow bamboos, containing wood-ashes and sand, which, when swung sideways, produced the appearance that misled the first observers.

312. Bow, 6 feet in length; string apparently of bamboo.

313. Arrows, 23 in number; shafts of reed, and heads of hardwood.

314. Arrows, 23 in number; shafts of reed, and heads of hardwood; about 2 inches below the point the head is thicker, so as to balance the weapon, and the wood is smoothed away towards the point and below.

315. Arrows, 31 in number; shafts of reed, and heads of hardwood; the points are conical.

316. Arrows, 6 in number; shafts of reed, and heads of hardwood; the points of nearly all are conical, and about 6 inches below the point of each there is an attempt at ornamentation, the carving covering a space of half an inch or more

* *Voyage of H.M.S. "Fly,"* Vol. I., 1847, chapter xi., pages 271—274.

317. Arrows, 5 in number; shafts of reed, heads of hardwood, and points of bone; there is on each, one short barb of bone about 7 inches from the point and directed backward; one barb seems to be made of the claw of a kangaroo.

318. Arrows, 8 in number; shafts of reed, and heads of hardwood; on each there is a short barb of bone a few inches from the point, and directed backward. These weapons are elaborately ornamented with raised spaces between parallel bands, zig-zag lines, and double parallel rows of dots (raised). The parts cut away are filled in with white clay, and the raised parts are painted black. Barbs are also cut out of the solid wood.

The arrows above described are, as compared with those made in other parts of Melanesia, heavy and clumsy. They are from four feet six inches to five feet or more in length, and the diameter of the shaft is in some as much as five-tenths of an inch. They are painted black, and the greater number are not ornamented in any way. The specimens in the National Gallery are like those used by the natives of Dourga Strait and the Outanata River.

319. War-drum, decorated with marine shells, nutshells, and feathers. One end is covered with the skin of a lizard.

The ornamentation on some of the drums of the natives of New Guinea is, line for line, like that which appears on the razor-knives from Denmark of the age of bronze.

VII.—MICRONESIA.

MICRONESIA may be said to include all those groups and islands lying between the Philippines on the west and the Samoan Archipelago on the east. It extends from the meridian of 132° east to 178° west, and from 21° north latitude to 5° south latitude. Of all the numerous groups within this division—many of them mere coral rings or lagoon islands—only six belong to the class of high islands: namely, the Pelew Islands, the Ladrões, Yap, Hogolen, Banabe, and Ualan.

The Kingsmill Islands, the southernmost of Micronesia, are alone represented in the National Gallery.

Hale* states that the Micronesians as a people do not differ greatly from their neighbours of Polynesia. Their colour varies from a light yellow in some of the groups, particularly the western, to a reddish-brown, common to the east and south-east. The features of the men are usually high and bold; the nose straight or aquiline, and commonly widened at the base; and the cheek-bones project. The hair is black, and usually scanty, though among the darker tribes somewhat abundant. In stature they are below the middle height, and of slender make. One of their peculiarities is a great elevation of the forehead, and indeed of the whole head, as compared with its breadth.

320. Bow. Six feet in length. Andaman Islands.

321. Bow. Five feet in length. Andaman Islands.

322. Arrows. Six in number. Andaman Islands.

Note.—The arrows are about 2 feet 4 inches in length, and are feathered in four lines. The bows are ornamented at the edges with incised lines, forming a

* *United States Exploring Expedition*, Vol. VI., 1846, page 71.

diamond pattern on short parallel lines, with other lines at intervals crossing them; and down the centre there is a line composed of rudely formed crosses. The bow is S shaped, and flattened. The shaft of the arrow is a reed, to the end of which is attached a cone of hardwood; in the centre of this is fixed a bone. The bone of the sting-ray is often used for pointing the arrows.

HILL TRIBES OF MALABAR.

323. Bow. Six feet in length.

324. Bow. Six feet in length.

325. Arrows (five in number). Shafts of reed, and heads of iron. The heads are blades, 7 inches in length, and sharp at both sides. These arrows are from 32 to 34 inches in length, and are feathered.

326. Arrows (four in number). Iron heads. The heads of three are heart-shaped blades, with one, two, or three barbs below the blade, firmly lashed to a short piece of wood or reed, which fits into a socket in the shaft. The head is attached to the shaft by a cord about 6 inches in length. One arrow has a knife blade about 8 inches in length suspended from the end of the shaft by a cord 4 inches in length. These arrows are about 40 inches in length, not feathered, but near the notch for the cord there is a wrapping of twine.

They are an intelligent race, naturally kind, good-hearted, social, and enterprising. Wars are not frequent among them, and there is constant intercourse between the inhabitants of the several groups. They are excellent navigators, guiding their canoes by the stars with great accuracy.

In the Caroline Islands the canoes are made to sail with either end foremost, resembling in this respect those of the Fijians. The insides of their canoes are whitewashed. They burn the coral-rock and make lime, which, mixed with cocoa-nut oil, serves to make

the vessels water-tight. The outside is coated with a shining varnish. These arts are not known to the Polynesians.

The canoes of the Mulgrave Islanders are flat or perpendicular on one side, and the other is inclined. The flat side is that opposite to the outrigger, and is kept always to windward, the canoes sailing with either end foremost.

The condition of the Micronesians is, in some respects, greatly superior to that of their neighbours. They are architects, and in places their houses are surrounded by high walls made of huge blocks of basalt. Some are 20 feet in height, and from 10 to 12 feet in thickness.

Their national weapon is the spear, armed with shark's teeth. This amongst them takes the place of the bow—the principal weapon of the black race. Sharks' teeth spears are, however, not restricted to this division; they are found amongst the Polynesians at the Navigator's and Depeyster groups.

They exhibit much skill and ingenuity in manufactures. Their sashes, or cinctures, which are made of the fibrous filaments of the banana plant, are woven in a rude kind of loom, their shuttle bearing some resemblance to that used by weavers in Europe.

They have a medium of exchange, which consists of long strings of a sort of beads. These beads are discs, with a hole through the centre, admitting of their being strung on twine or thread. They are alternately black and white—the black being formed of fragments of cocoa-nut shell, and the white of sea-shells. The method of stringing them has probably been copied from the Chinese, who string their coins by passing a thread through a hole in the centre.

These strings of beads are used in various places as necklaces, or are worn round the waist. Kava is drunk by the natives of some parts, and the method of preparing the liquor is more cleanly than that employed elsewhere. The root is not chewed: it is pounded on a large stone and then mixed with water.

According to Hale,* the dress, ornaments, and arms of the natives of the Kingsmill Islands do not differ materially from those of the people of the low islands of the Archipelago; but the "defensive armour intended to protect the body from the formidable edges of the sharks' teeth weapons is probably peculiar to them. It consists of a jacket and trousers of a very thick close network, braided of cocoa-nut sinnet, and a cuirass made likewise of this cord, but woven so compactly and of so many thicknesses as to form a solid board half an inch through, which would form a tolerable defence, even against the blow of a sword. Its shape is nearly that of the ancient cuirass, except that a square piece rises up behind to protect the head from a side blow. They have also caps or helmets, ingeniously made of the skin of the porcupine-fish, cut off at the head and then extended to the proper size. It becomes stiff and hard on drying, and the spines protruding on every side aid in warding off the blows of the dreaded weapons."

Numerous excellent specimens of the kind of defensive armour described by Mr. Hale, including the helmets, are in the collection in the National Gallery.

KINGSMILL ISLANDS.

U. 327. Spear. Eleven feet 10 inches in length. What may be termed the shaft is 5 feet 6 inches in length, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. The blade, 6 feet 4 inches in length, is ridged, and to each of the two sides there are sharks' teeth set in a groove and firmly lashed with sinnet, the teeth and the wood being pierced for the purpose. The teeth are set closely.

U. 328. Spear. Six feet 7 inches in length. The head is formed of a number of short prongs, resembling the tail bones of the sting-ray.

329. Weapon of wood, set with sharks' teeth on each side. Said to be used as a dagger.

* *United States Exploring Expedition*, Vol. VI., 1846, page 108.

U. 330. Ridged Blade of wood, slightly curved and set with sharks' teeth.

U. 331. Ridged Blade of wood, slightly curved and set with sharks' teeth.

U. 332. Ridged Blade of wood, slightly curved and set with sharks' teeth.

333. Flat Blade of wood, curved, and set with sharks' teeth.

334. Helmet of the skin of the porcupine fish.

U. 335. Helmet of cocoanut fibre.

336. Armour for the body.

U. 337. Armour for the body.

338. Armour for the body.

U. 339. Armour for the body.

340. Jerkin.

341. Covering for the arms.

342. Dress complete.

343. Covering for the legs.

344. Belt of fish-skin.

The ordinary armour is composed of a coarse sort of netting, the twine being made of cocoanut fibre. Other kinds are closely woven, forming a very solid covering about half an inch in thickness. Those parts woven on a framework of wood are very heavy and cumbersome. Some are ornamented with marine shells, and some with diamond-shaped figures worked in black braid.

VIII.—ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

CONFLICTING statements have been made respecting the appearance and character of the natives of the Andaman Islands. "The sea of Andaman" was visited by two Mahometan travellers in the twelfth century, who described the natives of the islands as having frightful countenances, a black complexion, and huge feet; and that they ate human flesh quite raw. Marco Polo wrote of them as a most brutish and savage race, having heads, eyes, and teeth resembling those of the canine species.

Lieutenant Colebrooke reported that the people are small, seldom exceeding five feet in height; that their limbs are ill-formed and slender, and their bodies protuberant. Their heads are large, their shoulders high, and like the Africans they have woolly hair, flat noses, and thick lips; their eyes are small and red; their skin of a deep sooty black, and their countenances exhibit the extreme of wretchedness and ferocity. They go quite naked, and are very ferocious.

Sir Charles Malcolm, on the other hand, who was acquainted with one of the natives, spoke highly of his gentleness and docility; and Dr. Mouat's* account shows that they are not without ingenuity in the fashioning of their weapons, and in making canoes. The latter are said to be elegant vessels, and of remarkable buoyancy, so much so that it is believed they would make excellent lifeboats, such Dr. Mouat thinks as have never yet been constructed by any of our most experienced boat-builders. The bows they use are of a singular shape; their arrows, too, are of an unusual form; but they are well designed, and perhaps no more skilful archers are now found anywhere than amongst the Mincopie.

* *Adventures and Researches among the Andaman Islanders*, 1863, chapter vii., pages 315, 316, 317, 321.

IX.—AFRICA.

KAFFIR TRIBES.

1. Assagai.
 2. Walking Stick.
 3. Snuff Boxes.
 4. Spoon.
 5. Piano.
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X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

345. Necklace of grass. Resembling the work of the Samoans.

346. Necklace of grass. Resembling the work of the Samoans.

347. Dress consisting of mat and fringe. Samoa.

348. Dress consisting of mat and fringe. Samoa.

349. Mat with fringe. Samoa.

U. 350. Band of matting.

351. Cloak of bark-cloth, coloured.

U. 352 to 357. Baskets (small) made of matting. Double, with lids and pockets. Perhaps from Samoa.

U. 358. Small basket.

U. 359. Sample of matting.

360. Basket.

361. Bag or basket of matting containing specimens of vegetable fibre, coarse sinnet, and white-bark cloth. Probably from the Solomon Islands or New Hebrides.

362. Small basket.

363. Braids of sinnet.

U. 364. Fine specimens of cord. Strips of leaves, black and white, plaited on twine of cocoanut fibre.

U. 365 to 369. Bags or baskets of matting, with a diamond pattern in light red. Might serve as coverings for the head.

U. 370. Box with lid.

U. 371. Box with lid.

U. 372. Canoe-shaped vessel of wood.

U. 373. Cup.

U. 374 to 380. Seven boxes bamboo, ornamented for holding chunam.

381. Prepared cocoanut fibre. Probably from Fiji.

U. 382. Instrument of bamboo, somewhat resembling a Jew's harp. Probably from Admiralty Islands.

U. 383. Wooden disc, with framework of sticks.

384. Tubac.

U. 385. Bundle of palm leaves.

386. Spear, 12 feet 5 inches in length. Perhaps from New Zealand.

U. 387. Spear or lance of heavy wood, 9 feet 6 inches in length, stained yellow. Perhaps from Nieu, or Savage Island.

U. 388. Staff, or club, almost paddle-shaped at the head. Nearly 7 feet in length. Very heavy wood, stained yellow. Perhaps from Nieu, or Savage Island.

389. Spear (imperfect). Probably from West Australia.

U. 390. Spear of extremely light wood, with a head of hardwood. One barb.

391. Spear or dart of reed, with hardwood head. Two prongs, barbed. Probably from West Australia.

392. Spear or dart of reed, with hardwood head. Two prongs, barbed. Probably from West Australia.

U. 393. Six wooden prongs, probably used in spear-
ing fish.

U. 394. Paddle, with carved handle.

U. 395. Club. Perhaps from Nieu.

U. 396. Club. Perhaps from Nieu.

U. 397. Bamboo, ornamented. Perhaps a portion of a spear. Solomon Islands.

398. Bamboo, ornamented. Perhaps a portion of a spear. Solomon Islands.

U. 399. Adze, of iron. Modern.

U. 400. Leaf, arrows. Nieu.

U. 401. Barbed heads of hardwood. Perhaps for light spears or darts.

402. Samples of native cloth, brought from the South Sea by Captain Cook in 1770.

403. Models of the weapons of the natives of Australia, by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Le Souef.

U. 404. Hammer or pestle of limestone. Perhaps from Solomon Islands.

U. 405. Small roll of braid, stained red. Probably from New Ireland.

U. 406. Shark's teeth ; perhaps intended for gauntlets. Probably from Samoa.

U. 407. Carved ornament of shell (fine, bold, open-work pattern), to which strings of beads (sections of shells) are attached, and broad, well-plaited red braid, by which it could be suspended from the neck or tied to the head. Probably from some part of the Solomon group, or the Admiralty Islands.

U. 408. Pan-pipes. Probably from Tahiti.

U. 409. Small disc of plaited straw, with handles and rattle attached.

U. 410 Small bracelet.

U. 411. Small box of turmeric. Perhaps from the New Hebrides.

ADDENDA.

North Australia.

1. Club or Sword. Described in Catalogue, North Australia, No. 18.
2. Three-pronged Spear, each prong barbed. Described in Catalogue, North Australia, No. 8.
3. Barbed Spear. Described in Catalogue, North Australia, No. 3.

West Australia.

1. *Woonda*, wooden Shield. Described in Catalogue, Western Australia, No. 70.
2. *Kylie* or Boomerang.
3. *Kylie*.
4. *Kylie*.
5. *Kylie*.
6. *Meero*. Throwing-stick for spear.
7. *Meero*.
8. *Dow-ak*. Stick used as a missile. Described in Catalogue, West Australia, No. 5.
9. *Dow-ak*.
10. Hardwood Spear, with a single barb spliced on. Described in Catalogue, West Australia, No. 52.
11. Light Spear.
12. Light Spear.

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